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Herald Tribune
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...isible. Temp. 12-6 (53-43). Tomorrow variable. ...9 (55-37). LONDON: Hazy. Temp. 14-7 (57-37). Tomorrow cloudy. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 12-3 (54-36). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp 12-7 (54-45). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	35 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	35 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	3 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.c.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
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Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

No. 28,647 * * PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1975 Established 1887

...Newspaper ...Censored ...n Spain

...retender's Views ...ut From ABC

MADRID, Feb. 23 (UPI).—...vernment officials ordered the ...narchist newspaper ABC to ...move an entire section of its ...tion today because the pages ...tained an interview with the ...d of the Spanish royal fam... sources at the publication ...d.

...n the interview, Count Juan ...Barcelona supported democ...ization of Spain and warned ...t slowing this process would ...a "tremendous" and very ...ly error.

...n Information Ministry note ...d the pages were ordered con...ated because their contents ...ht break Spanish press laws. ...e note did not specify the ...tents.

...ources at the newspaper said ...ployees stripped off the usual ...-dozen-page picture sections ...ere the article was printed. ...e tabloid-style daily was deliv...d to newsstands and subscrib... with only the pictureless ...er news section.

...Don Juan is the head of the ...anish royal family and father ... Prince Juan Carlos, whom ...-year-old Generalissimo Fran...o Franco has picked as his ...ntual successor and future ...g of Spain.

...According to a copy of the ...erview made available by mon...hist sources, Don Juan told ...C:

...The nation ardently desires ...nocratic reform . . . The impor... thing is that the Spanish ...olic become aware that efforts ...perpetuate the system and to ...tail the political activity of the ...w Spanish society . . . would ...nstitute a tremendous historical ...or for which Spain would have ... pay very dearly."

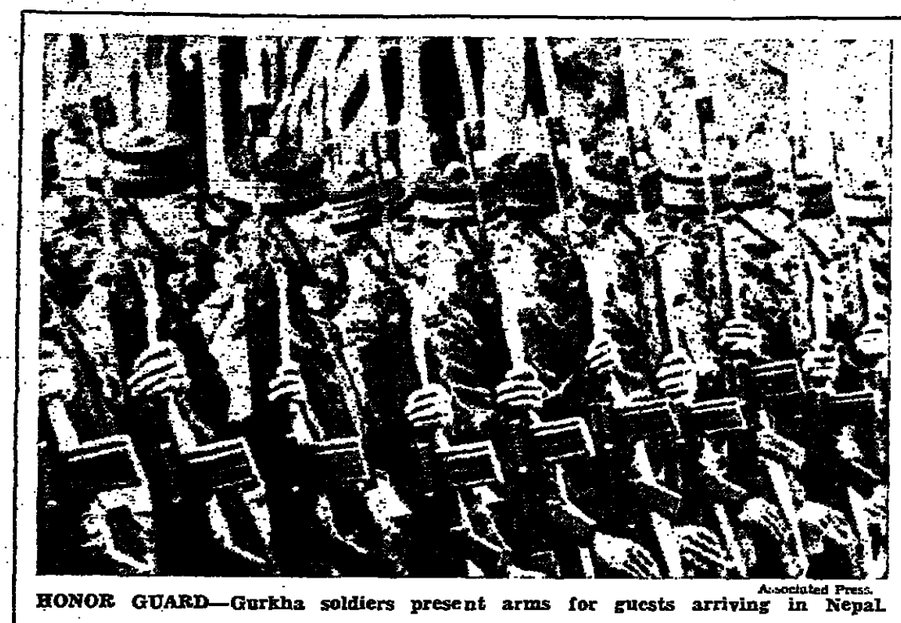
...Don Juan, 63, lives in exile in ...rtugal. He has never seen eye ...eye with Gen. Franco and he ...s he still considered himself ... pretender to the vacant ...anish throne when five years ... Gen. Franco picked Juan ...los as Spain's future king.

...relations between Juan Carlos ... his politically liberal father ... reported to be very close, ...owing a period of coolness ...n the prince accepted Gen. ...nco's decision.

...n the interview, Don Juan ...ed that Juan Carlos, 36, has ...eatedly referred in speeches to ... program of limited political ...orm initiated by Premier ...los Arias Navarro.

...Don Juan gave the interview ... a time of mounting political ...sion.

...Don Juan told ABC that what ...ain needed was "an intelligent ...y of reconciliation." He said ...slowing down of the Arias ...gram had produced "disillu...ment among those looking ...ward to an efficient and ef...ive political opening."



Associated Press.

HONOR GUARD—Gurkha soldiers present arms for guests arriving in Nepal.

Tradition, Stars Guide Nepal's Coronation

By Bernard Weinraub

KATMANDU, Nepal, Feb. 23 (NYT).—*Against a stark Himalayan backdrop*, Hindu priests invoked ancestral blessings today at the start of coronation rituals for the 29-year-old King of Nepal.

Representatives of nearly 60 nations, along with tens of thousands of Nepalese, have streamed into this valley capital in the last few days to witness the coronation. It will end tomorrow morning when the royal priest places a diamond and pearl crown, surmounted by a sweep of bird of paradise plumes, on the head of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

King Birendra, who was educated at Eton and studied briefly at Harvard and Tokyo Universities, is heir to the world's only Hindu throne and is 10th in the dynasty of the Shah kings of Nepal. He is known as the reincarnation of Vishnu and the god of preservation as well as King of Kings, the Five Times Godly, Valorous Warrior and Divine Emperor.

Today's ritual, called Purvanga, which means the preceding part, was a private rite in which the young King sat on a cloth mat in a courtyard of the Hanuman Dhoka (Money God Gate), the historic seat of Nepal's royalty.

The monarch placed rice, barley and wheat on a small pyre—a traditional offering—and listened to elderly Brahmin priests chant to Vinayaka, the god of success. The priests invoked ancestral blessings, and prayed to the planets for a propitious royal career.

The King's wife was seated beside him. The Queen, Aisharya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, was a member of the Rana family, which dominated Nepal autocratically *for more than* 100 years until King Birendra's grandfather, Tribhubana, supported revolutionists who toppled them in 1951 with Indian help. The couple, married in 1970, have a 3-year-old son, Crown Prince Dcependra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

The ceremony today was one small part of a pageant that combines splendor with symbolism. Tomorrow, the King will be smeared with mud from a dozen locations, including earth from an anthill, from the confluence of rivers, from a cowshed and from places of old pilgrimage. This symbolizes the King's awareness of the land and closeness to the people.

The King will then be ritually bathed by the four major castes and the Brahmin priests will anoint him with honey and crown him with a jeweled helmet, hung with rubies and emeralds. The exotic crown is said to be worth $2 million. It will be placed on his head at the exact moment set by court astrologers.

Attending the ceremonies in Katmandu is a broad range of official and unofficial visitors. The official visitors include Britain's Prince Charles; Crown Prince Akihito of Japan; the governor-general of Australia; the Presidents of Sri Lanka and Pakistan, and the Vice-President of India.

The Nepalese view the Indian move of sending the Vice-President, instead of the President, as a snub because of rioting in Katmandu against India's takeover of Sikkim.

The American delegation is headed by Philip Buchen, counsel to President Ford.

Unofficial visitors include several socialites, among them Christina Ford, the wife of Henry Ford 2d, the automobile executive.



United Press International.

PART OF THE CEREMONY—King Birendra and Queen Aisharya seen on their way to pre-coronation rites.

Egypt Reported To Tell Arafat of Withdrawal Plan

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Egypt has reportedly informed Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that an Israeli withdrawal in Sinai can be expected next month, to be followed by an Israeli pullback on the Golan Heights.

An Nahar, Lebanon's leading newspaper, reported that such a message was sent by Ismail Fahmy, Egypt's foreign minister, to Mr. Arafat through Said Kamal, the deputy chief of the PLO political department. Mr. Kamal was in Cairo last week. [In Damascus, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, speaking with Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, referred for the first time to the possibility of a peace treaty with Israel.

[Mr. Assad was asked by Mr. de Borchgrave: "Some Israelis would be prepared to return Golan in exchange for a long-term, final peace treaty. Does that seem possible to you?"

[Mr. Assad replied: "Yes, it could. When everything is settled, it will have to be formalized *with a formal peace treaty.* This is not propaganda. We mean it, seriously and explicitly."]

'Purely Military'

Mr. Fahmy's message reportedly said that Egypt considered a withdrawal in the Sinai, including the Abu Rudeis oil field and the Mitla and Gidi Passes, a "purely military step" not requiring any political concessions by Egypt.

Palestinian sources would not confirm or deny that Mr. Arafat had received such a message. *The Cairo press has reported* that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would return to the Mideast next month with a plan for Israeli withdrawals.

The possibility of such a move in the Sinai continued to arouse suspicion and controversy in Arab circles, particularly in Syria and among the Palestinians, who are afraid that Egypt's military presence will be neutralized by a commitment to nonbelligerency in return for an Israeli pullback.

Mr. Fahmy's reported message to Mr. Arafat was seen as an attempt to allay such fears and similar assurances have reportedly been sent from Egypt to Syria and other Arab states.

Arms-Sale Ban Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., proposed legislation yesterday providing for a six-month moratorium on arms sales to Persian Gulf states while the administration and Congress reassess U.S. arms policies in the region.

In a speech before the Senate,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Arabs Meet On Changes In Blacklist

Boycott Office May Lift Ban on 50 Firms

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Officials in charge of the Arabs' economic boycott of Israel opened a 10-day closed-door meeting here today to consider changes in a blacklist of about 2,000 foreign concerns that are banned from operating in Arab countries because they have what Arab governments regard as important dealings with Israel.

The officials—one from each of the 20 member nations of the Arab League—have the power to remove foreign concerns from the blacklist and to add new ones.

Arab diplomats indicated today that the Arab governments intended to increase their economic pressure on Israel in the forthcoming period of diplomatic negotiations for a Middle East settlement.

They said that the boycott of foreign concerns, virtually ineffectual for the first quarter-century of its existence, has become a potent leverage that the Arabs intended to use during the negotiations.

Appeals to Be Studied

Mohammed Mahgoub, an Egyptian who holds the post of secretary-general of the Arab Boycott Office, said in a statement during a brief public session this morning that about 200 concerns had formally asked to be removed from the blacklist but that the documentary evidence submitted by them had been found incomplete and that their cases would, therefore, not be decided at this meeting.

Mr. Mahgoub said that some

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heads of Portuguese Party Discuss Armed Forces' Plan

LISBON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The leaders of the left-of-center Popular Democratic party today held an emergency meeting to discuss a proposal by the military that a *liberal politician* called "a blueprint for a military dictatorship."

A party spokesman said the rare Sunday gathering drew many of the party's leading figures.

Political sources said numerous private contacts were being made among the officials of other political parties and that another strategy meeting probably would be held tomorrow.

Under the proposal made by the ruling Armed Forces Movement, the military would dominate a Council of State that would have the right to introduce legislation and veto measures passed by the elected representatives. The military also would retain the Ministries of Defense and Economy and have the power to reject presidential candidates.

The military outlined its plan in a meeting between the leaders of the five major political parties and an Armed Forces Movement ad hoc committee on Friday.

Sources said the proposal was a suggestion and the military has given the political parties the right to reply before it adopts definite measures. In the next few days, the sources said, the military committee will meet with each party separately.

The proposal was expected to be heavily opposed by the Socialist party and the Popular Democratic party.

In a law passed this weekend, the military received the power to purge the organizations and officials of the former regime, maintain control over financial operations and adopt measures against corruption, banditry, economic sabotage and other social ills.

The elections for a constituent assembly are scheduled for April 12.

Two Britons Freed

LISBON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Two British managers of the Portuguese subsidiary of the Timex Watch Co. were released last night by militant workers after being held for 30 hours in a wage dispute, their colleagues said today.

IHT to Provide Closing Stocks

Most of the United States returned to daylight saving time yesterday, which will enable the International Herald Tribune to provide again the closing quotations of stocks in New York. The change to daylight saving time will be in effect until October.

Death Toll Rises To 27 in a Train Crash in Norway

OSLO, Feb. 23 (AP).—The death toll rose to 27 today in Norway's worst rail disaster, authorities announced. They said that the victims were 26 Norwegians, including four members of one family, and a 55-year-old American-born musician.

The state railroad said that *the 27 were killed instantly when* a southbound train from Trondheim to Oslo collided with a northbound train from Oslo to Aandal Senes. The two trains were carrying *about 900* passengers.

An investigation was launched to determine the cause of the crash outside the Tretten Station, 130 miles north of Oslo. The worst previous train wreck in Norway occurred in November, 1950, when 14 were killed.

U.S. Ready to Lift 10-Year Ban On Arms Supplies to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The decade-old embargo on arms shipments to Pakistan will be ended shortly, Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco indicated today.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," Mr. Sisco said he expected an announcement on this "very soon."

The under secretary for political affairs did not state specifically that the embargo would be lifted but he did not challenge a reporter's assumption that it would be.

"We have felt a rather anomalous situation has existed in the area where one side [India] has been getting arms from the Soviets and has its own production capacity, whereas the other side, an ally I might add with whom we have a formal relationship, has been denied this insofar as the United States is concerned," he said.

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Washington early this month and at that time President Ford said the possibility of dropping the embargo would receive active consideration.

Last week, Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan told the Indian Parliament that any lifting of the embargo will have "serious repercussions on the peace and stability of the subcontinent."

Mr. Chavan said India's "grave concern" over the matter had been conveyed to the United States.

But, asked if the lifting of the embargo would damage the U.S. relationships with India, Mr. Sisco responded:

"In my judgment it should not. I think we have explained this quite thoroughly; we are not trying to balance one side against the other in this situation."

Policy Guides

At the time of Mr. Bhutto's visit, Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said any end to the embargo would follow three policy guidelines:

- "The United States will not contribute to an arms race between Pakistan and India.
- "The United States will not *alter the strategic balance in* that area of South Asia.
- "The United States has encouraged and will continue to encourage the process of reconciliation in that area."

Pakistan's arms needs are reported to be essentially defensive. It seeks modern jet fighters and anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

On other topics today, Mr. Sisco said he did not believe war was likely in the Middle East this year.

While he indicated there was nothing decisive to report from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent trip, Mr. Sisco said progress was made in "defining the framework to negotiate."

Both sides, he said, are tired of war and both feel diplomacy is the best process.

Russia Urges China to Make 'Constructive' Border Offer

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union challenged China yesterday to propose "really constructive steps" toward a settlement of their border dispute.

The challenge was made in a long editorial in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper. The 3,000-word editorial denied that the Soviet Union deserved any of the blame for the border dispute, which began nearly six years ago with armed clashes.

The timing of the Kremlin message seemed at least as important as its content. The editorial was the most authoritative and exhaustive Soviet comment on Sino-Soviet relations since the return to Peking 10 days ago of Leonid Ilyichev, Moscow's negotiator in the sporadic border talks.

There was no mention of Mr. Ilyichev's visit in Pravda and no indication that he has made any progress since his return to the Chinese capital. While the challenge to Peking to make a new offer was explicit, Pravda also made it clear that the Kremlin's position on the border issue had not changed.

If the Peking leaders were to accept the Soviet move, they would have to ignore many unkind remarks about Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a few parries at Premier Chou En-lai. Peking was also reminded in the editorial that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had already rejected an offer toward a settlement made by the Chinese in November.

Referring to the speeches made at the National People's Congress in Peking last month, Pravda said, "*If the Chinese leaders* declared with serious intentions . . . that disputes must not prevent the maintenance of normal relations with the Soviet *Union, they should finally make* really constructive steps in this direction."

Pravda said Chinese assertions that the Soviet Union was to *blame for the border dispute were* "a crude distortion of the truth." The editorial noted that Mr. Brezhnev, in a speech in November, had stated: "We do not lay down any preliminary conditions for the normalization of relations with China." In the same speech, in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator, Mr. Brezhnev rejected the Chinese proposal for a mutual nonaggression pact, stating that it involved unacceptable preconditions, such as a pullback of Soviet troops in border areas.

Pravda added that "there has been no positive reply" from China to Soviet proposals and that "the Soviet Union has stated many times that it has no territorial claims against China. All claims come from the Chinese side."

...ocument Reports Rhodesia ...ccepts Black Rule in 5 Years

...ALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 ...P).—The possibility of black ...jority rule in Rhodesia in five ...rs is acceptable to the white ...nority government of Prime ...inister Ian Smith, according to ...confidential document circulat... here.

...he document, made public yes...day, is headed "The Catholic ...mission for Justice and Peace. ...port by Robert Mugabe to the ...tice and Peace Executive. ...sday, Dec. 17, 1974."

...r. Mugabe is a former political ...ner and now a member of ... executive committee of the ...ican National Council, the ...k nationalist movement in ...odesia.

...he document also told of an ...ged clandestine visit to Rhode... by South African Prime Min... John Vorster and appears to ...line the basis upon which ...th Africa has made some ...dway in its efforts to reach ...ente with black Africa.

...r. Smith announced a cease-... with African guerrillas in ...ember and said constitutional ...ks with Africans would be held. ... series of cease-fire violations ...ce the announcement, however, ...e delayed the talks.

Kaunda Sent Envoys

...The document says President ...nneth Kaunda of Zambia sent ...o envoys to Mr. Vorster after ... South African leader's plea ... detente last year.

...The leader of the two was ...rk Chona, the other George ...mpati. They asked Vorster ...ether he believed Rhodesia ...uld move toward majority rule. ...rster thought it could and only ...eried the length of the transitional period," the document said.

"Vorster asked that two Rhodesian representatives be sent for, and the attorney general [E.A.T. Smith] and the secretary of the Cabinet [Jack Gaylard] came.

"It transpired that a five-year transitional period seemed acceptable to the Rhodesian government," the document continued.

"Next, Vorster discussed the franchise and a common voters' roll; to the latter, he has no objection."

It said it was "agreed that completed primary education with one year of further education should be the minimum requirement for voting rights.

"It is estimated that it should bring 200,000 to 300,000 Africans on the voters' roll and this would mean that majority rule would become a possibility during the five-year transitional period," according to the document.

There are about 270,000 white Rhodesians in the former British colony of 5.7 million inhabitants.

"Smith agreed to these suggestions in principle but reserved some alternative for a constitutional conference," the document said.

The document added that Mr. Vorster subsequently told Mr. Smith he should agree to the constitutional conference in principle and should keep his concrete suggestions for the conference itself.

"To convey this message to Mr. Smith, Mr. Vorster came personally to Rhodesia," it said. "Mr. Smith gave reluctant consent to these requests."

FBI and Other Memos on Oswald Not Seen by Warren Panel

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—J. Edgar Hoover in 1960 sent a memorandum to the State Department raising the possibility that an impostor might be using the credentials of an American defector named Lee Harvey Oswald, who was then in the Soviet Union.

This memo from the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and two subsequent memos related to it were apparently not shown to key investigators of the Warren Commission, which examined the assassination of President John Kennedy and determined that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin.

Mr. Hoover's warning of the "possibility" that an impostor could be using Oswald's identification *data, in the Soviet Union* or elsewhere, was made more than two years before the murder of the American president in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The impostor theory was rejected, by implication but not directly, in the published report of the Warren Commission and its significance could not be determined.

The body of the man who the commission concluded had shot the president—and who was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days later—was identified by his mother and other relatives and also by fingerprints and other physical features as that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Missing Facts

But the apparent withholding of information from commission investigators responsible for checking Oswald's activities in foreign countries supported a theory of some critics of the commission's final report that it had come to its conclusion regarding Oswald without having had all the facts.

A spokesman for the FBI said, in response to queries, that "we can definitely state, without hesitation, that a copy of the Hoover memo was shown to a member of the Warren Commission staff in the presence of an FBI agent." *However, the spokesman said* that he could not identify the commission staff member to whom the memo reportedly had been shown. Neither Lee Rankin, the former general counsel of the commission, nor any of his former staff aides who were most involved in investigating Oswald's *background said they could remember seeing it.*



Lee Harvey Oswald

However, Howard Willens, now a private lawyer here, identified himself in an interview yesterday as the commission lawyer who had reviewed the FBI file. Mr. Willens, who was then the commission's special liaison officer to the Justice Department, said that, "While I do not think that anyone can state now with the necessary precision whether or not he saw the Hoover memo, it is my best recollection that I did, in fact, see that memo."

For New Inquiry

"I do not want to be in a public debate with my old colleagues," Mr. Willens said, "but I know that there was discussion of this among others on the staff concerned with the activities of Oswald abroad. I am concerned with *continued public references* to the notion that the commission overlooked obvious facts."

Shown the FBI memos and the two State Department documents—discovered in the National Archives here by a private researcher—*David Slawson, a lawyer who* checked out rumors about Oswald for the commission in 1964, said he thought the assassination inquiry should be reopened.

Mr. Slawson, who is now a law professor at the University of Southern California, said he and other investigators had never been shown the memos.

"We were the rumor runner-downers and we certainly should have seen this material, as we did a great deal of other stuff that we showed to be unfounded," he said.

"It may be more significant that we did not see it, in terms of a possible cover-up and the reasons for it, than if we had *seen it.* I mean, I don't know where the impostor notion would have led us—perhaps nowhere, like a lot of other leads. But the point is we didn't know about it. And why not?"

Surrendered Passport

Hoover's memo was dated June 3, 1960, and its contents suggest that the FBI director raised the possibility of an impostor because

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Third of Rebels Reported Slain

Ethiopian Planes and Artillery Press Attacks

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 23 (UPI). —Ethiopian planes and artillery blasted Eritrean rebel positions north of Asmara today in an attempt to defeat the guerrilla threat to the provincial capital.

Meanwhile, the government said its troops had killed more than one-third of the 6,000 rebels in the embattled province since fighting began 24 days ago.

In its first full statement on the situation, the government during the weekend claimed that its troops killed 2,321 rebels and wounded 324 while suffering only 87 soldiers killed and 188 wounded. According to this report, 124 civilians were also killed.

But independent military observers were skeptical, pointing out that, if the figures were accurate, it meant that the army had probably broken the rebellion. An observer suggested that the figures might be more accurate if they were reversed in favor of the Eritreans.

Killings Reported

There was another report of civilians killed by troops. According to survivors, more than 100 Eritrean students at a teacher training institute at Bahar Dar in Gojam Province fled toward their homes Friday. Some of them were caught by troops near the city of Gondar and, these reports said, 24 of them were killed.

Here in the capital, soldiers began a security crackdown at the international airport and reportedly detained a Western diplomat.

No immediate reason was given for the measures but they coincided with reports that the minister of health, Gemel Addul Kadir, had fled the capital. The minister is an Eritrean and a Moslem.

After a day of skirmishes in Eritrea Province yesterday, the army resumed the offensive against rebels today.

According to witnesses, American-built planes bombed positions near Adi Cushet, three miles northwest of Asmara.

Artillery on the city's golf course near the now virtually deserted U.S. communications facility in the city, shelled other areas around Asmara.

There were some skirmishes near the facility. Witnesses said the fighting lasted for several hours and continued into the afternoon.

Some fighting was also reported further north of the city on the main road to the town of Keren where troops and rebels have been battling for several weeks.

The army apparently was trying to break the encirclement of the city by the guerrillas. In statements from Beirut, the rebels have said they will knock out strategic installations at Asmara Airport as soon as they get supplies which are on the way, going through the Sudan and the Red Sea.

Airline officials in Addis Ababa said at least six flights daily—of troops, police and ammunition—were being flown by the government to Asmara to reinforce the garrison.

U.S. Readies Response

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —The Ford administration plans to complete its review of an Ethiopian request for $30 million in ammunition sometime this week and will probably decide to send some supplies, a U.S. official said yesterday.

The request was made earlier this month to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and repeated several times with some urgency, the official noted. But the administration has been reluctant to comply.

Park Plans Broad Changes In New 'Political Structure'

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park's new "pan-national political structure," which he proposed to calm the nation's troubled political scene, will include a new Supreme Council, a reshuffled Cabinet and a revitalized National Assembly, an authoritative member of the governing party says.

Mr. Park announced his new plan shortly after he was given a vote of confidence in the recent referendum but gave no details. A member of the Democratic Republican party discussed the project on Friday.

He said the new council would be composed of representatives from business, labor, farming communities, various Christian churches and Buddhist sects, the universities, artistic and intellectual groups and the governing and opposition parties.

Its role would be to consider basic national policies and advise the President, to give all elements of the nation a say in those policy decisions and to reduce dissent and criticism of the government.

Delay Foreseen

But the governing party, which has begun sounding out potential members of the council, does not expect it to come into being for several weeks or perhaps months. It was described as an effort on a wide scale that would take time to pull together.

Opponents of President Park have already made it clear that they are suspicious of his proposal because they think it will merely be a means of keeping them quiet. They are dubious that Mr. Park will concede on their demands to revise the constitution so that his unlimited powers are curtailed.

Moreover, many of the opposition party, Christians, students and intellectuals who have been battling with the President for months to attain what they call a restoration of democracy, are in a defiant mood and show little evidence of cooperating.

Mr. Park is said to be waiting until after the critical period this spring, when the university students, nearly always in the vanguard of revolt, have returned to the campus. The President will move only after he is sure he can control the students, who are expected to increase their demands for restrictions on his power.

Cabinet Shuffle

Before that, however, he will reportedly reshuffle the Cabinet, bringing in members from the opposition party and other critical groups. He is said to be considering naming a member of the opposition New Democratic party or a prominent nonparty man as premier.

Discussions have already begun between party leaders trying to bring the National Assembly back to normal. Its last session was marred with fist fights, bitter wrangles and deadlocked debates.

Although the legislature is little more than a rubber stamp for government bills, Mr. Park is said to want it to function smoothly as part of his new political structure. But his party contends that the debate should focus on national security and economic problems while the opposition want to consider constitutional reform, charges of government torture of jailed students and accusations that the referendum was rigged.

U.S. Navy Plans To Reduce Crews On 5 Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI). —The Navy has announced it will soon begin manning five destroyers with only 80 per cent of their normal crews.

A spokesman Friday said two destroyers based at San Diego and three based at East Coast ports will go on the reduced manning schedule this summer. For certain training periods, Navy reservists will be brought in to fill the gap.

The spokesman said there were three reasons for the change: a saving of $1 million a year per ship; the service is short of petty officers; all the services are trying to build up the importance of the reserves by bringing them closer to active-duty units.

The five ships have not yet been picked. The spokesman said they would not be able to stay at sea as long as fully manned ships. In wartime or during emergencies, reservists would be brought in.

Builder Requests DC-10 Inspections

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters). —The McDonnell Douglas Corp. has urgently asked all airlines operating its DC-10 jetliner to inspect the wing fittings after reports of trouble on a Turkish Airlines DC-10.

A company spokesman said yesterday that the request to examine the wing flap vane fittings followed a report that a wing flap vane on a Turkish jet fractured during a flight Wednesday.

He said the fracture allowed a section of the vane to be carried away, although the plane landed safely. Flap vanes are used on landing to change the configuration of the wings.

2 Shot as Violence Continues in Ulster

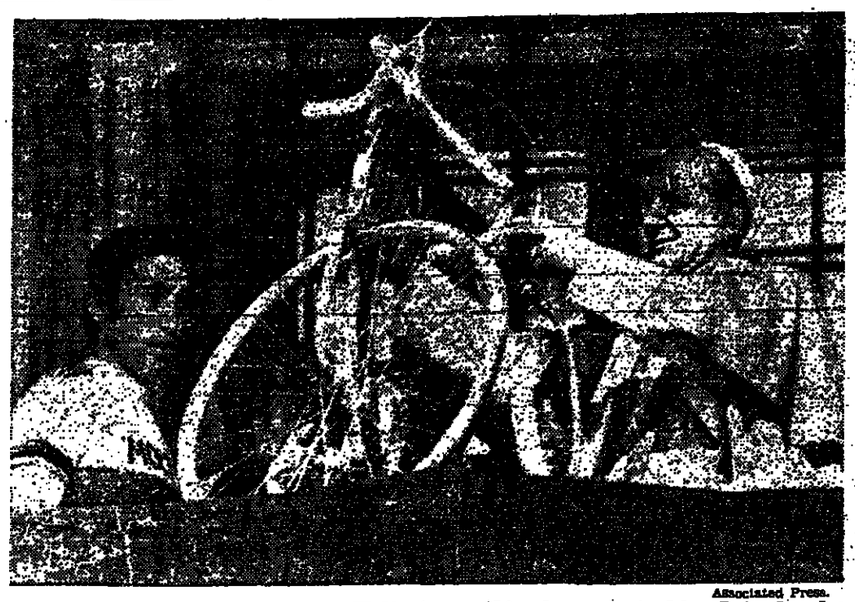
BELFAST, Feb. 23 (AP).—An 18-year-old youth was shot in the chest and seriously wounded in Belfast last night as violence continued to trouble Northern Ireland despite a cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army.

The youth had just entered a shop when a gunman appeared in the doorway and fired a single shot from a pistol. Police did not know whether the wounded man—a Roman Catholic— was a selected target or shot at random. Earlier in Belfast, a man was shot in the knee by two gunmen when he opened the door of his apartment.

Gold Shipment Robbed Of £150,000 in Coins

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The police are investigating the theft of 2,000 gold coins worth £150,000 ($360,000) from a £750,000 consignment shipped from London Heathrow Airport to Toronto.

An airline courier placed 10 boxes of the coins aboard a British Airways plane Thursday. The plane was under heavy guard during its only stopover at Montreal but four boxes were reported missing when it arrived in Toronto.



Associated Press.

TWO-WHEEL DRIVE—Pope Paul VI displays a bicycle given to him Saturday by Eddy Merckx when the Pontiff received participants in the Tour of Sardinia. Merckx, at left, won the world professional road race title with the cycle last year. Another rider, Felice Gimondi of Italy, gave the Pope his lucky racing jersey.

Oman to Deploy Rockets at Vital Strait

By Eric Pace

MUSCAT, Oman (NYT). —The Omani government has decided to deploy British-made Rapier ground-to-air missiles along the Strait of Hormuz, the gateway to the Persian Gulf, Western informants reported here last week.

The installation of the supersonic two-stage missiles, which is to be completed by early 1978, is a further step in the current military build-up around the 30-mile-wide mouth of the gulf, through which hundreds of tankers pass each week bearing two-thirds of the world's oil supply to Japan, Western Europe and elsewhere.

Military planners in this ideologically conservative sultanate at the eastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula believe that the missiles, which are also to be deployed at other key Omani sites, would be important in the event of hostile military action by the leftist governments of Iraq or Southern Yemen—or if an unfriendly government took over in Abu Dhabi or some other capital along the gulf.

Sensitive Territory

"The land along the strait is a particularly sensitive bit of territory," a highly placed supporter of Sultan Qaboos bin Said observed recently. He noted that even guerrillas armed with Soviet-made Katyusha rockets, which reportedly have a range of 11,000 yards, could hit tankers steaming along the strait's navigational channel, which lies relatively close to the Omani side.

Sultan Qaboos has increased his police and military forces in the strait area in recent years and the missiles will help to defend those forces against any air attack. They could also be used to deter attacks on commercial shipping and naval vessels.

The Omani land adjoining the strait is an isolated, 51-mile-long exclave flanked by territory of the United Arab Emirates and lying 42 miles north of the rest of Oman.

In addition to the Rapier missiles, the first of which have not yet been brought into the country, Oman is buying British-made Jaguar jet combat and close-support aircraft as well as radar equipment to strengthen its air defenses.

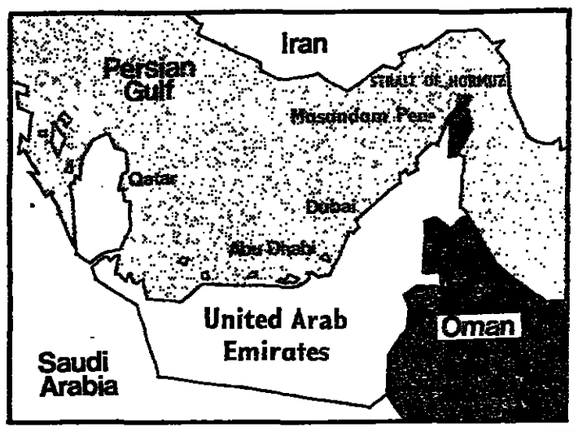
In addition, the Shah of Iran has promised to provide military aircraft if necessary to defend Oman's airspace against hostile incursions. American-made F-5 jets of the Iranian Air Force are soon to be stationed in Oman, where more than 2,000 Iranian troops have been assisting the Sultan's forces in fighting Marxist-led rebels in the southern Dhofar region.

No Rebel Activity

Local leaders in the Omani region adjoining the strait, at the tip of the Masandam Peninsula, said that there was no rebel activity in the area.

Rapier missiles are also part of the air-defense system of Iran, which borders the Strait of Hormuz to the north. The missiles, which are designed to follow an optically established line to the target, are said to be designed mainly for defense against low-flying planes.

The Omani government decided sometime last year to acquire the Rapiers and deploy them on the Masandam Peninsula, the informants reported. In addition, air-to-ground and ground-to-ground Tow missiles were bought by Oman earlier this year from the United States, which has shown growing interest in this area recently.



Oswald Data Is Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

of certain facts the memo recounts.

It cited a Foreign Service dispatch concerning Oswald's declaration in Moscow on Oct. 31, 1959, that he would renounce his citizenship and noted that he had surrendered his passport.

The Warren Commission developed that in July, 1961, Oswald's passport was handed back to the man who Moscow Embassy officials were satisfied was the same Oswald they had first met in 1959, when he angrily announced his intention to renounce his citizenship. The State Department had ruled by then that he had not actually given up his citizenship.

None of these documents—not the Hoover memo nor two relevant State Department memos—was in the department's Oswald file as it was given to the Warren Commission in 1964, according to Mr. Slawson.

After the commission published its report, thousands of pages of unpublished commission records were declassified by the State Department and placed on public file in the National Archives.

Among them, J.G. Harris, a 45-year-old New Yorker who has spent nearly a decade in Kennedy assassination research, found the Hoover and State Department memos. How the memos came to be missing remains unclear.

U.K., France Gain In Talks About Drilling Rights

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—France and Britain made progress yesterday in their dispute over oil-drilling rights in the western approaches of the English Channel, officials said here.

They denied a report that appeared in the London Sunday Times that a serious clash over drilling rights was imminent between the two.

British and French officials met here to discuss the nomination of arbitrators who will decide on a median line in the disputed area.

They also discussed a number of technical questions and agreed to hold further meetings, British officials said.

Arab Boycott Office Weighs Changes in Trade Blacklist

(Continued from Page 1)

50 concerns had submitted what looked like complete evidence and that action in their favor might be taken at the current meeting.

Other sources said that about 10 new businesses were likely to be added to the boycott list.

The First National City Bank of Boston and the Dayco Rubber Co. of New York were mentioned by informed Arab sources as being among the American concerns that might be taken off the list.

The case of the Leyland Motor Co. of Britain is also known to be under study. Leyland, a major automobile manufacturer, has been in financial trouble and its management has been seeking Arab capital.

Leyland and the Egyptian government reached agreement in principle two months ago on the establishment of a Leyland assembly plant here with Arab financial backing. Egypt badly wants the deal and so does Leyland, but it cannot be formally completed before Leyland's name is stricken from the blacklist.

The Arab Boycott Office was first established after the first Arab-Israeli war of 1948. Its offices are in Damascus. Meetings like the one now under way at the headquarters of the Arab League are held every six months.

Arab officials connected with the boycott operations strenuously denied today that any boycott action was based on religious grounds. Jewish ownership in a firm was not an issue, they said.

The main criterion, they said, was whether a manufacturing company, trading organization or bank had given loans or grants to Israel or conducted large-scale operations in Israel that contributed to that country's economic and military strength.

Israelis Report Guerrilla Clash Near Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Israel said today that its forces clashed with an Arab guerrilla squad trying to cross the Lebanese frontier on a mission to capture hostages. A guerrilla was reported killed near the Israeli settlement of Shetula.

Two other guerrillas fled back to Lebanon, the Israeli command said. The military command said that they were members of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The command said that Israeli forces did not sustain casualties in the incident last night, the first reported encounter with guerrillas on the Lebanese frontier since Dec. 31 when soldiers killed three infiltrators near the settlement of Yiftah.

On and near the body of the dead guerrilla, the command said, troops found personal weapons, grenades, explosives, a loudspeaker and PDFLP leaflets in Hebrew, Arabic and French demanding the release of Arab prisoners held in Israeli jails.

Heading the list of prisoners, who were to be exchanged for hostages the guerrillas planned to seize, was the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, a Greek Catholic archbishop, a military source said. Archbishop Capucci was sentenced to 12 years in prison Dec. 9 for smuggling weapons to guerrillas from Beirut.

Tito to Latin America

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23 (AP). —Yugoslav President Tito will make a six-country, Latin-American tour late this year or early in 1976, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic announced yesterday. He will visit Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina and Cuba.

Cuban Exile Leader Is Killed in Miami

MIAMI, Feb. 23 (AP).—Luciano Nieves, the head of a Cuban exile group, was shot and killed Friday, the police said. Mr. Nieves was shot six times by two men who apparently had staked out the hospital where he had just taken his 11-year-old son for treatment of a respiratory problem, the police said. "The motive is unknown," a spokesman said, "but we are investigating to see if there was a connection with Nieves's political activities."

French Say Deserter Killed English Girl

ORLEANS, France, Feb. 23 (UPI).—French authorities Friday charged a 22-year-old army deserter in the slaying and rape of an English girl, who taught in a secondary school here.

Authorities said Michel Henri Baudras of Nimes admitted strangling Arianne Dawson, 19, then raping her in her room at the Joan of Arc boarding school, where she worked as an English teacher.

The victim's father is a diplomat in the British Foreign Office stationed in Rio de Janeiro, authorities said.

8 Die in Java Bus Crash

JAKARTA, Feb. 23 (Reuters). —Eight persons were killed and more than 20 injured when a bus caught fire after hitting a tree near Modjokerto, East Java, police said.

After Trade Accord Collapse

Soviet Aide Questions Ability Of Ford to Meet Obligations

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —A senior Soviet official has asserted that the collapse of the Soviet-American trade agreement had raised questions in Moscow about the ability of the Ford administration to honor commitments in more complicated areas.

In an unusual Soviet-American news conference at a hotel here on Friday, Vladimir Alkhimov, the deputy Soviet foreign trade minister, sought to put pressure on the United States to revise the trade bill that linked benefits to Russia to a liberalized Soviet emigration policy.

Mr. Alkhimov, here for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, justified Moscow's abrogation last month of the 1972 Soviet-American trade agreement because of the conditions in the Trade Reform Act passed late last year that, he said, violated the agreement's provision for unconditional trade benefits.

"The administration was not able to honor its commitments," Mr. Alkhimov said. "Naturally, lots of questions come up, not only on trade. Sometimes Soviet people ask questions not so easy to answer. They ask, for example: an administration enters into a commitment even in such a peaceful field as trade and cannot honor it and we are in negotiations with them on much more complicated matters. Can we expect that commitments on those more complicated matters will be honored?"

He apparently was referring, among other things, to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Link Deplored

Mr. Alkhimov was joined in the news conference by Donald Kendall, the chairman of Pepsico, Inc., who is a co-chairman, with Mr. Alkhimov, of the Trade and Economic Council. Mr. Kendall already has deplored congressional insistence on linking emigration to the trade benefits.

Mr. Kendall said that because the United States cannot offer government-backed export-import credits to Russia, "this country is going to end up sitting on the sidelines watching the action somebody else is going to get."

"Western Europe and Japan are going to get the jobs," he said:

As an example, Mr. Kendall said that although U.S. companies are continuing to do business with the Soviet Union, the actual manufacture of equipment for sale to the Soviet Union often is being done abroad, in countries ready to supply credits. He cited a $400-million project by a Japanese company on which work was being carried out in Japan.

The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council was formed last year to augment government-to-government trade relations.

Egypt Rejects Debates on TV With Israelis

CAIRO, February 23 (AP). —Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has ordered Egypt ambassadors not to appear on television or radio programs with Israeli ambassadors in Cairo, newspaper Akhbar Yom reported yesterday.

The order was issued after a Boston public-service television station sought permission to arrange a discussion between the Egyptian ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, and the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz.

Egypt, Arafa On Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Kennedy expressed his concern over the massive and apparently indiscriminate arms sales we have been making to countries of the Persian Gulf.

'Guardedly Optimistic'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI). —Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said today he is "guardedly optimistic" that Israel and the Arab nations will reach a peace agreement soon.

"I'm frankly guardedly optimistic, because I think we're beginning to see the parameters of an Arab-Israeli accord," he said on the television program "Meet the Press."

Talks Seen in April

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume the Geneva Middle East peace talks in April, following an expected second-stage Arab-Israeli agreement on the Sinai and Golan Heights fronts, the Cairo magazine Rose Al Youssef said today. It said the United States consented to the new Geneva talks after the Soviet Union agreed not to obstruct efforts to reach another disengagement accord.

Aide to Speaker, Lawyer Named in U.S. Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The Justice Department disclosed Friday that a secretary to House Speaker Carl Albert and a Texas lawyer have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of fraudulently representing themselves as influence peddlers.

The six-count indictment charging mail and telegraph fraud stated that the defendants had falsely claimed to have had influence with Rep. Albert and had told clients that, in return for fees, they would use their good offices with the speaker to have him arrange for the dropping of criminal charges faced by the clients.

Handed down Thursday by a federal grand jury in Dallas and unsealed Friday, the indictment specifically stated that Rep. Albert had never been contacted by the defendants and that he had neither agreed to do nor had done anything for the clients.

Those indicted are Mrs. Pauline Girvin, 52, of Alexandria, Va., who has been a member of Rep. Albert's staff for nine years, and Joe Ben Champion, 57, of Lewisville, Texas. Mrs. Girvin formerly worked for Mr. Champion in Ardmore, Okla., which is in Rep. Albert's congressional district.

Kidnappers Release Italian After 25 Days

VARESE, Italy, Feb. 23 (AP).—Kidnappers released wealthy Italian industrialist Giuseppe Agrati after 25 days of captivity early yesterday. The police reported Mr. Agrati was set free on a secondary road not far from here.

They did not disclose whether ransom was paid for Mr. Agrati's liberation. At the time of his abduction, press reports said his captors had asked a ransom of 13 billion lire ($20 million).

Strike Is Called On French Isles Near Canada

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, Feb. 23 (AP).—About 500 servants and employees of industries in these rebel French islands off Canada's coast went on strike yesterday. They vowed not to return to work until Paris recalls Gov. Cluchard.

The French government agreed to one of the islanders' demands last week when it promised to withdraw the 60 special gendarmes sent in last month to maintain peace. But the French overseas minister, Olivier Stirn, said that Mr. Cluchard would not be recalled.

The strike was called as a special delegation of islanders was heading home from Paris after a week of discussions with government officials about St. Pierre's discontent.

On Friday, Albert Peron, the mayor of St. Pierre and head of the delegation to France, urged labor leaders to cancel the planned strike, promising that an important announcement would be made in a few days. Mr. Peron was scheduled to return to the islands' 6,000 residents by radio and television tonight.

Soviet Devices Found on Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 23 (AP).—Two Soviet underwater detection devices, possibly designed to follow the movements of submarines and other vessels, have been found on beaches in southern Iceland, government officials said yesterday.

The devices are 11 feet long, weigh over a ton and have underwater hydrophones, they said. The Soviet equipment was turned over to the Icelandic military for study, but only after an argument with officials of the U.S. NATO base at Keflavik.

The base was notified Wednesday that farmers had discovered the Soviet equipment. U.S. personnel flew to one of the devices to Keflavik by helicopter and refused to allow local newsmen see it. But the Icelandic Foreign Ministry intervened and requested that the devices be turned over to Icelandic authorities. The base complied.



Associated Press.

WINTER LANDSCAPE—A horse, his hindquarters turned into a north wind, is silhouetted against the winter evening sky over a pasture near Pine Bush, N. Y.

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europcar
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At Mitchell's Behest

CIA Agent Asked Swiss to Release Vesco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP). —A CIA agent was used in efforts initiated by former Attorney General John Mitchell to free financier Robert Vesco from a Swiss jail.

The agent told the chief of Swiss intelligence on Dec. 1, 1971, that there was "unusual interest in higher U.S. governmental circles, including Attorney General Mitchell, in this case" and that it was hoped that "Vesco would be released on his own recognizance today," according to a memo, stamped confidential.

A spokesman for the CIA confirmed that the conversation took place but denied any agency involvement in the Vesco affair. "Don't hang it on us as an agency undertaking," the spokesman said. "This duty was in no way in his CIA capacity. It was regarded as a routine cover mission."

The memo, written by the CIA agent to Richard Vine, then deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Bern, goes on to state that the Swiss official, Hans Walder, replied that he knew nothing about the case and could not intervene in any event. But he promised to make inquiries. Several hours later, a Swiss court ordered Mr. Vesco released on $125,000 bail.

The memo does not identify its author as a CIA employee, but the agency confirmed his position after independent confirmation of the fact was obtained. Confirmation was contingent on preservation of the agent's anonymity.

Mr. Vesco, now a fugitive in Costa Rica, spent one night in the Saint Antoine Prison in Geneva on charges involving an alleged attempt to remove securities from a Swiss bank. The charges against him were later dropped.

Some of the details of Mitchell's efforts in Mr. Vesco's behalf were made public during last year's trial in which Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans were acquitted of attempting to influence an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission in return for a secret $300,000 campaign contribution by Mr. Vesco to Richard Nixon's campaign.

Memo Available

The memo describing the contact between the CIA official and Mr. Walder was made available to both prosecution and defense attorneys but was never made public. There is no indication that any of the attorneys were aware of the agent's true position.

Evidence presented at the trial shows that Mitchell spoke with Mr. Vine by telephone on the evening of Nov. 30, the day Mr. Vesco was arrested by Swiss authorities. Mr. Vine, who had already made inquiries about Mr. Vesco's legal difficulties, testified he told Mitchell that a Swiss magistrate had said Mr. Vesco would probably be released on bail the next day but that nothing could be done to spare him a night in jail.

According to the court transcript, Mr. Vine, now Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, told the court that "the attorney general then said to me, 'Can Walder help?' . . . and I said I did not think he could." Mr. Vine went on to testify that "the attorney general then thanked me for this information . . . I think he said, 'I understand perfectly,' and asked to be kept informed."

Documents show that the next morning Mr. Vine received a phone call from one of Mr. Vesco's lawyers asking if the financier, who was then under SEC investigation in connection with his efforts to take over the mutual fund complex created by Bernard Cornfeld, could be released on his recognizance. Fifteen minutes later, the documents show, Mr. Vine made contact with the CIA agent and asked him to speak to Mr. Walder in "a low key."

The agent immediately reached Mr. Walder by phone and reported back to Mr. Vine in less than two hours, according to the documents.

Yemen Airliner Hijacked

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (UPI).—A North Yemeni airliner flying from Aden to Sanaa was hijacked today and forced to land in Saudi Arabia, the Middle East News Agency reported. The hijacker was arrested by Saudi authorities.

Sen. Church Rebuffs Critics Of Committee Probe of CIA

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —The chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said Friday that he is concerned by some suggestions in news reports that his committee is out to wreck the agencies in the U.S. intelligence community.

In a statement issued by his office, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said:

"I have been surprised in recent days at the hysteria of those who are fearful that this committee is out to wreck these agencies.

"The committee is being prejudged in that respect by those who apparently hope to discredit it before it begins it's work," he said.

Although Sen. Church mentioned no specific press reports or comments in his statement, he appeared to be referring to several columnists who have warned recently that an unbridled investigation of the CIA and other federal agencies could harm the national security of the United States.

Sen. Church said that "these critics will soon learn that this will be a judicious and responsible body."

It was in his concern over the attacks on the committee that Sen. Church joined with William Colby, director of the CIA, in deploring the atmosphere of hysteria that Mr. Colby said Thursday appeared to pervade the nation on the subject of U.S. intelligence.

Sen. Church heads a recently constituted bipartisan committee charged with investigating allegations that the CIA conducted unauthorized domestic intelligence operations in violation of its charter under the National Security Act.

The committee is also studying the whole federal intelligence operation, including the work of the FBI and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

In another statement issued earlier Friday, Sen. Church said that, if the congressional investigation established that charges against the CIA had been exaggerated, it would help to restore public confidence in the agency.

At the same time, Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., emerged Friday from a closed House briefing with Mr. Colby and told newsmen "there have been violations of rights." He said that, "fortunately, nothing earth shattering or significant has taken place, but it should serve as a warning to a free people to always be on their guard against any type of secret agencies."

He said he was encouraged by what appeared to be new directions at the CIA under Mr. Colby and noted, for instance, that it was the first time Mr. Colby had briefed the entire 12-member Defense Appropriations Committee on classified material.

New Senate Bid Seen on Revising Filibuster Rule

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP). —The Senate failed in an unusual Saturday session to break an impasse over revision of the filibuster rule that has prevented action on a bill to keep the railroads running in the Northeast.

After a 90-minute meeting, the senators found themselves 10 short of a quorum and gave up the effort to untangle the matter until this week.

Meanwhile, it was learned that senators seeking to make it easier to halt filibusters were planning to make a new effort early this week, possibly on Tuesday, with aid of a parliamentary strategy that nearly succeeded last Thursday.

Last week's effort failed because the resolution was divided into two parts, only one of which contained a constitutional question. A filibuster developed on the part without the constitutional question.

Senate sources said yesterday that a maneuver would be tried next week and there was considerable hope it would succeed in lowering the number of senators needed to limit debate from two-thirds to three-fifths of those present and voting.

The bill on which action was deferred was a House-passed measure providing $347 million in federal grants and loans to keep the bankrupt Penn Central and other railroads running.



United Press International.

Tiny and the team of surgeons.

Tiny the Two-Ton Rhino Goes Under the Knife

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Veterinarians at Iowa State University have performed what they say is the first major surgery ever attempted on a rhinoceros.

A two-ton male rhino named Tiny, from the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha, was trucked to Ames on Friday for the surgery. The animal had been suffering for several weeks from an intestinal obstruction and had lost about 700 pounds.

Tiny was brought to Iowa State because it has the nearest veterinary school with adequate facilities for handling an operation on such a large animal.

The operation involved making an incision in Tiny's abdomen with the same type of surgical instruments used on horses and cows. Iowa State veterinarians said the surgical operation was simple compared to the operation of moving the 14-year-old Indian rhinoceros from the heated truck to the operating room facilities at the veterinary clinic building.

It took nearly three hours and a good deal of struggling to move Tiny a hundred feet to where the operation was performed. He was first anesthetized with a syringe connected with a very long pole. The veterinarians waited 30 minutes to make sure he was asleep.

Agency Challenges Pentagon Over Plane's Effectiveness

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —The General Accounting Office has challenged a conclusion by the Defense Department that a proposed airborne control center could function effectively in directing an air battle over Europe.

With the GAO report—a summary of which was made public yesterday by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.—the lines were drawn for a congressional battle over whether the Pentagon should proceed with the construction of the most expensive planes ever proposed by the Air Force.

The planes, known as AWACS for Airborne Warning and Control System, would cost at least $111 million each, with the Air Force planning to build 34. Basically, the plane is a Boeing 707 transport loaded with radar, computers and communications equipment. The concept is that the plane would be able to track the movement of enemy craft and direct Air Force planes to attack.

Congress last year authorized $617 million for the production of the first six AWACS planes and the Defense Department this year has requested $690 million for procurement of six more planes.

'Cost Effective'

As a result of a critical GAO report last year, however, Congress stipulated that the Air Force could not begin construction of the planes until the secretary of defense certified that the AWACS would be "cost effective" and that it would "meet the mission needs and requirements of the Department of Defense," particularly for operations in the European theater.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger provided the required certification to Congress last week with the hope that it would clear the way for a production contract with Boeing. Before the contract is signed, however, both the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Tactical Air Power and the House Armed Services Committee are now insisting that there be further congressional hearings.

The GAO report concluded that it still had not been demonstrated in Air Force tests that the plane could survive an air war over Europe and that its radar could overcome jamming by relatively inexpensive Soviet electronic devices.

Nixon Urged By Jaworski To Tell Truth

He Hopes Ex-President Will Reflect on Case

By Lesley Oelsner

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor, said yesterday he hoped that former President Richard Nixon would do some "soul-searching" and then tell the American people the truth.

"I would hope that former President Nixon will do the same soul-searching" that every person should who has had "experiences as tragic," Mr. Jaworski said at a news conference here.

"He ought to say what's in his heart," Mr. Jaworski said. "He ought to say, above all things, the truth."

Mr. Jaworski said earlier in an interview that Judge John Sirica had reflected "a feeling for what society demands" when he imposed prison terms Friday on four former high officials in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Jaworski also said that while he considered the sentences "appropriate," he expected them to be reduced.

"The length of time is not the important thing," he said. "Rehabilitation is."

Judge Sirica sentenced John Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman to serve from 30 months to 8 years in prison for their roles in the Watergate cover-up. He sentenced Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general, to serve from 10 months to 3 years.

Mr. Jaworski, in Chicago for the midyear meeting of the American Bar Association, made his remarks before giving a luncheon speech in which he accused large portions of the legal profession of "indifference" and "nonchalance" toward the "sanctity of the bar's responsibilities" to the public.

Nixon Ends Visit Of Five Days at Annenberg Home

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon was preparing today to leave the estate of his longtime friend Walter Annenberg after a five-day visit that included a dinner party last night.

Mr. Nixon was to return to his seaside estate at San Clemente about 150 miles away.

The dinner was described by Mr. Annenberg, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, as "a quiet, private dinner" given for "old, intimate friends of mine and the former president."

On first major outing while recuperating from his hospitalization for phlebitis, Mr. Nixon was said to be mainly relaxing in the mild desert air.

"He is resting and enjoying the sunshine," Mr. Annenberg said.

French Fishermen End Port Blockade

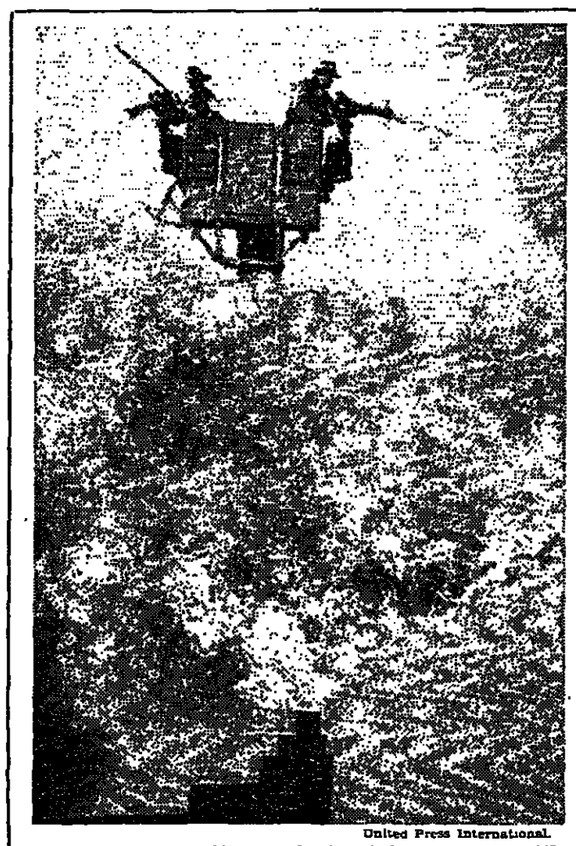
PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—French fishermen ended their blockade of northern French ports yesterday and allowed cross-channel ferries to begin operating again.

Following the example of fishermen in Dunkerque Friday, fishermen in Calais and Boulogne ended a blockade begun Wednesday to protest rising fuel costs and diminishing revenues.

Deaths Again Exceed W. German Births

BONN, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Deaths exceeded births last year in West Germany for the third straight year, according to figures published Friday by the Federal Statistics Office.

Deaths totaled 752,000 and births, 633,000. The office said the difference would have been nearly twice as large if births in the foreign workers' community had not been included in the survey. West Germany's population is now more than 61 million.



United Press International.

ABOVE IT ALL—Firemen in Cambridge, Mass., battle a general alarm blaze from an advantageous position.

House Unit Tax-Cut Bill Seen By Ford Aides as Acceptable

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —White House economic officials view as basically acceptable the $21.3-billion tax-cut bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee last week. President Ford, despite a few reservations, probably will sign such a bill.

The White House and Congress are also moving closer on a basic energy policy, although serious differences remain to be resolved, administration officials said.

Thus, despite the public rhetoric of confrontation, the President and Congress may be struggling toward an accommodation that would permit quicker-than-expected action on comprehensive economic and energy programs.

The bill approved by the Ways and Means Committee would reduce taxes of individuals by $16.2 billion this year—half in rebates of last year's income taxes and half through a reduction in the withholding rate. Benefits would go mainly to persons with incomes below $20,000.

Business Taxes

The bill would also reduce business taxes by $3.6 billion this year and $1.6 billion next year.

The committee bill differs substantially, at least in the amounts involved, from the tax proposals put forward by Mr. Ford to stimulate the economy and combat the recession. The President's plan would provide $12 billion in tax relief, in the form of rebates on last year's income taxes, to persons with incomes of up to $40,000. The plan would reduce business taxes by $4 billion this year.

The President and his advisers are not entirely happy with the House committee's bill. They do not like the provision that would reduce refunds for persons with incomes over $20,000, insisting that higher rebates to such persons would stimulate the purchase of "big ticket" items such as automobiles, which are hearing the brunt of the prolonged economic slump.

However, there is a private concession by White House aides that the House bill would achieve Mr. Ford's chief goal of a swift, meaningful stimulus to the economy.

The President's legislative assistants will continue to press Congress to move closer to Mr. Ford's proposals, particularly toward a higher cutoff point for income-tax rebates. But it appears from the comments of policy advisers in the White House that Mr. Ford would go along with legislation such as the measure approved by the Ways and Means Committee to get the quick action.

The Senate may approve a bigger tax cut than the House committee proposes.

Energy-policy differences will be more difficult to resolve. White House aides believe. They say that the President is determined to veto legislation to postpone his oil-import fees for 90 days and they believe that he has enough votes to sustain a veto.

But White House aides reiterate that Mr. Ford's determination to go ahead with the tariffs on imported oil is only an effort to push Congress to quick action on a broad program to deal with the nation's energy programs. It is not, they insist, an attempt to impose his own energy proposal on Congress.

In fact, the White House has been indicating that it is willing to compromise on an energy program. Last week, for example, Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said the President would be willing to "tilt" toward higher gasoline taxes rather than spread the higher prices evenly over all oil products.

And administration officials have indicated interest in suggestions from some members of Congress that a higher gasoline tax be phased in gradually over a number of years. Placing the emphasis on gasoline would meet the objections of some congressmen to the President's original proposals for raising the price of fuel to reduce consumption.

The White House aides also believe that Congress has virtually dropped all interest in fuel rationing and is beginning to drop serious consideration of a fuel allocation system. However, some members of Congress would dispute this view.

50 Are Saved in Fire At Berlin Hilton Hotel

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Firemen rescued 50 persons from the roof of a restaurant wing at the Hilton Hotel today after fire broke out in a kitchen, a hotel spokesman said.

No one was injured. Most of the 204 hotel guests left their rooms in the main building because of smoke and were accommodated at a neighboring hotel.

Periled Species Is Breeding at A Snail's Pace

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Gamekeepers, foresters and water bailiffs in the canton of Fribourg have been told to protect the edible snail from poachers for at least two more years.

Officials in this western canton have extended a three-year ban on the hunting of the snail—formally known as the *escargot de Bourgogne*—until 1977 because "three years was really too short a time," an Agriculture Department official said today.

"No one has been able to say positively that the number of snails has increased," he added.

News Analysis

Bad Year Seen for Kissinger but a Good One for Politics

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —In the final days of the Nixon administration and the early days of the Ford administration, Congress viewed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as indispensable and unassailable. Now, a few months later, an increasing number of legislators want either Mr. Kissinger's power dispersed or his services dispensed with.

In recent weeks, Democratic senators have publicly accused Mr. Kissinger of "one-man authoritarianism" for putting himself "above the dictates of law" and have characterized his diplomacy as a blend of "bribes, false promises and gesticulations upon the stage of world opinion."

By most accounts, Mr. Kissinger has fallen from political grace and untouchability on Capitol Hill.

Unlike past critiques, which focused on Mr. Kissinger's policies, the issue is now in large part Mr. Kissinger himself—his personal style and accumulation of vast power.

Evolving Struggle

His political vulnerability also dramatizes the evolving struggle between Congress and the President over the proper division of power in foreign affairs.

And, of course, there is the political aspect—the bitterness in the Democratic-controlled Congress about being blamed by the White House for causing policy failures in Cyprus, in Vietnam and on détente and the feeling among administration officials that Congress is tying their hands only to pander to domestic political interests.

Why did Mr. Kissinger slip from congressional grace and how far has he fallen? How are President Ford and Mr. Kissinger planning to cope with congressional assertiveness? What are the Democrats really driving at?

Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic successes and undisputed intelligence made him inviolate as Congress passed through the end of the Nixon administration and the beginning of Mr. Ford's.

Former Democratic officials and scholars had long criticized Mr. Kissinger's policies on Vietnam. They also charged him with spending too much time courting the Russians and various dictators and paying too little attention to Western Europe, Japan and human rights.

The criticism evoked little response in Congress. For years, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., stood virtually alone in challenging Mr. Kissinger. Last summer, several forces began to come together and things began to change for Mr. Kissinger.

One force consisted of former Kissinger aides with close ties to Democratic legislators. They called attention to what they charged were inconsistencies between the secretary's words and his deeds.

Another force was sentiment in Congress in favor of a more substantial institutional voice in foreign affairs.

Then came the Cyprus crisis and the dam burst. In the eyes of legislators, Cyprus seemed to confirm the warnings about Mr. Kissinger's manipulations and the criticism of his foreign-policy priorities. They blamed Mr. Kissinger for allowing the Greek military dictatorship to topple Archbishop Makarios from the presidency of Cyprus. They excoriated the secretary for doing so little to stop the subsequent Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Above the Law

Mr. Kissinger met with legislators who had moved to cut off military aid to Turkey as required by law and, by all accounts, told them that the national interest was above the law. As a result, a legislative majority voted to cut off aid to Turkey and to restrict presidential flexibility in other foreign-aid areas as well. For the first time, the votes indicated that Mr. Kissinger could be beaten.

White House officials and Kissinger aides have by their own testimony spent a lot of time recently contemplating their response to Congress.

As they described these deliberations, Mr. Kissinger sees himself facing a dilemma. If he seeks only to placate Congress, the Democratic majority will impose its will. If he challenges that majority, he will be accused of playing partisan politics.

Mr. Kissinger ended up deciding to do both, officials said. He called for a "new partnership with Congress" and began to meet privately with legislators. He also encouraged administration officials to continue their charges of congressional irresponsibility.

Where to Go

There is little agreement among Democratic legislators on where to go from here. Some feel like Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., who recently said that "the personal diplomacy of Secretary Kissinger is threatening to make of the United States the apparition Richard Nixon most feared —a pitiful, helpless giant."

Sen. Stevenson concluded that what was needed was "either a Henry Kissinger prepared to share the nation's power or someone else."

Others like Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, do not make a blanket criticism of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy but they do express unhappiness with most of it.

Sen. Bentsen's solution was for Mr. Kissinger to relinquish one of the three hats he wears as secretary of state, national security adviser to the President and roving ambassador.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., expressed the views of still others when he said: "The secretary of state has expressed concern over the breakdown of authority in the Western world and has appealed for a return to order. But there can be no greater 'crisis of authority' than that which is characterized by public officials who rationalize placing themselves above the dictates of law."

All parties seemed to agree on only one point—it will be a hard year for Mr. Kissinger and his diplomacy and a good year for politics.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Amateur Diplomacy

In the wake of Vietnam, it was inevitable that presidential control of foreign policy should be questioned. In the wake of Watergate the presidency itself became the subject of skeptical appraisal. When to these factors, of broad import, are added the more customary development of personal foreign policies by senators seeking the presidency, it follows that the United States is subject to more amateur diplomatic and professional *politicking than is good for its international* standing.

The Russians have pointed this out, quite bluntly and specifically, in connection with the breakdown, under the application of senatorial irrelevancies, of the Soviet-American trade treaty. The Turks are making ominous sounds about American bases after the Congress imposed a cut-off in arms shipments there because of Turkish actions in Cyprus. And now arms and the Middle East are becoming involved in a White House-Capitol Hill row.

All of these issues pose grave problems for American policy-makers. It is consonant with American doctrine to endeavor to encourage the general system of free emigration. The Turks *have behaved badly in Cyprus*—as badly as the Greeks, and since their misconduct was more recent, it stands out more strongly. Arms shipments to the Middle East do threaten dangers, for the region and for the United States. The Washington dilemma is how to approach these issues: by diplomacy, which means two-way or multilateral discussions with the governments involved, or by congressional action, which can be intensely intramural, and express emotional and political reactions.

Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts has removed himself publicly from the 1976 presidential race. His motives in proposing a congressional curtailment of arms shipments to the Persian Gulf thus may not be quite the same as those which activated Sen. Henry Jackson's activities in promoting Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, or Sen. Lloyd Bentsen's more general criticisms of Mr. Kissinger. But Sen. Kennedy is a political power in the land, and he has his own reasons for enhancing that power, now or for 1980. And his diplomacy has much the same limitations as these of the avowed candidates.

For example, the Massachusetts senator sees the threat of a new Vietnam in the Persian Gulf. That is correct enough, but a far greater threat of American military engagement is created by Israel. Assuming, as most Americans do, that Israeli survival represents a legitimate cause, for which the risks are justified, will those risks be increased or diminished by helping the more moderate countries in the Persian Gulf region? And this is especially important in light of the fact that there are still the Soviet Union and France ready to sell weapons in the area.

In other words, the restriction on arms shipments depends, ultimately, on negotiation, not congressional decree. The latter approaches too closely the kind of action that has reduced UNESCO to a partisan passer of resolutions. But there is this difference: UNESCO's words are merely words; what Congress does may hamper the United States as a vital force in today's world. No one believes any longer in the American century, in any unilaterally decisive sense. But what the United States does can be very powerful for good or ill. And the same is true of what Congress may stop it from doing.

Vote on the Oil Tariff

The Senate voted by the large margin of 66 to 28 last week to abolish President Ford's accelerating tariff on imported oil. But the margin is not quite large enough to guarantee that the Senate can override the President's promised veto. The issue will probably turn on a very few votes and it is necessary to consider the situation in which either outcome might leave the country.

If the Senate majority succeeds in overriding the veto, the United States will remain —a full year and more after the Arab embargo took hold—with no policy on oil imports. If the Senate majority falls, the country will continue to pursue an oil policy that depends wholly on higher prices and higher taxes that are certain to increase the fiscal drag on the economy in a time of the highest unemployment in a generation. In either case, a variety of plaintiffs will continue a harrying action through the courts. It is not a terribly appealing choice.

In the dramatic collision over the veto, it is easy to forget that the purpose of the tariffs was principally to force Congress to act swiftly on the much broader program for energy that the President spelled out in his State of the Union message a month ago. The administration designed these tariffs as a temporary and interim measure which, by their unpleasant and uneven effects, would induce Congress to proceed quickly with the President's ultimate plan of higher taxes on all crude oil, both foreign and domestic. While the President claims the power to raise tariffs himself, the excise taxes on American crude oil require congressional legislation.

The ascending tariff—$1 a barrel this month, $2 next month, $3 thereafter until whenever the permanent taxes might go into effect—*is hardly enough to make any drastic* or immediate difference in American oil consumption. Three dollars a barrel is only 7 cents a gallon. But there is another reason for the tariffs. Mr. Ford not only wants to take action, but he wants the world to understand that he is taking action. If the tariffs kick up a fuss in the Senate and around the country, that is evidence to the rest of the world that he is serious in his determination to cut back. Some of the criticism of the tariffs has been aimed at precisely this point—that, after all, they are only a part of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's strategy. But Mr. Kissinger has been arguing for some time, quite correctly, that this country will have very little success organizing a worldwide energy program until it shows that it is ready to cut back its own imports. It is hardly as though our foreign policy, our economic policy and our oil position were not all tied inextricably together.

In one important respect, the President's tariffs have already been a remarkable success. They have galvanized the congressional Democrats into an extraordinary effort to draw up their own program for energy and the economy. The Democratic leadership in both houses has appointed special committees that now are in the final stages of drafting their reply to the President. The Democratic caucuses in both houses are shortly to vote on a position paper, in a striking and unusual example of party cohesion. Even more unusual, this declaration is to be followed by drafts of legislation to carry it into effect. If the Democratic alternative does indeed come along on schedule, and if the draftsmen can bring most of the committee chairmen with them, the Democrats will have achieved a truly remarkable feat of political counterattack.

The best hint of the Democrats' intentions is contained in a speech that Rep. Jim Wright of Texas, the chairman of the drafting committee in the House, gave in New York the other evening. Where Mr. Ford would raise the basic price of crude oil, Mr. Wright takes a more selective approach aimed chiefly at gasoline. Where Mr. Ford would rely solely on higher costs to reduce imports, Mr. Wright leans toward direct quotas on imports. Where Mr. Ford would administer the rise in prices in one huge dose, Mr. Wright speaks of a series of gradual increases. If the Democrats' final paper follows these lines, it will offer a far better balanced and more effective policy than the President's. But it remains to be seen whether the Democrats will actually have the courage to call for low enough import quotas, and high enough taxes on oil products, to enforce a truly serious conservation program.

Congress would be right to override Mr. Ford's veto only if it is prepared to vote for an alternative energy program that is equally forceful and better designed. It will have to be prepared to support not only the popular pieces of the structure, like the tax cuts and rebates, but the less welcome part that means less oil to burn at higher costs. The administration is right in warning that the oil crisis has contributed substantially to the severity of this recession, and there is no time to waste in protecting the country from its further malign effects.

Of all possible outcomes, the most dangerous is a stalemate. Even if Congress overrides the veto and kills the tariff, the Democratic leaders need to remember that they will need a presidential signature on any legislation of their own. Even if Congress fails to override the veto, Mr. Ford needs to remember that the tariff question is relatively minor, compared with the roll calls that lie beyond it. If the Democrats are ready to support prompt and significant reductions In imports, a compromise on methods ought not be difficult to devise. Even the President's goal of a million barrels a day less of foreign oil by December means a cut of only 6 per cent in total oil consumed. It means returning to the level of early 1972 which, when you think about it, was not such a bad year. This rich and resilient country ought to be able to manage to take the small step toward conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

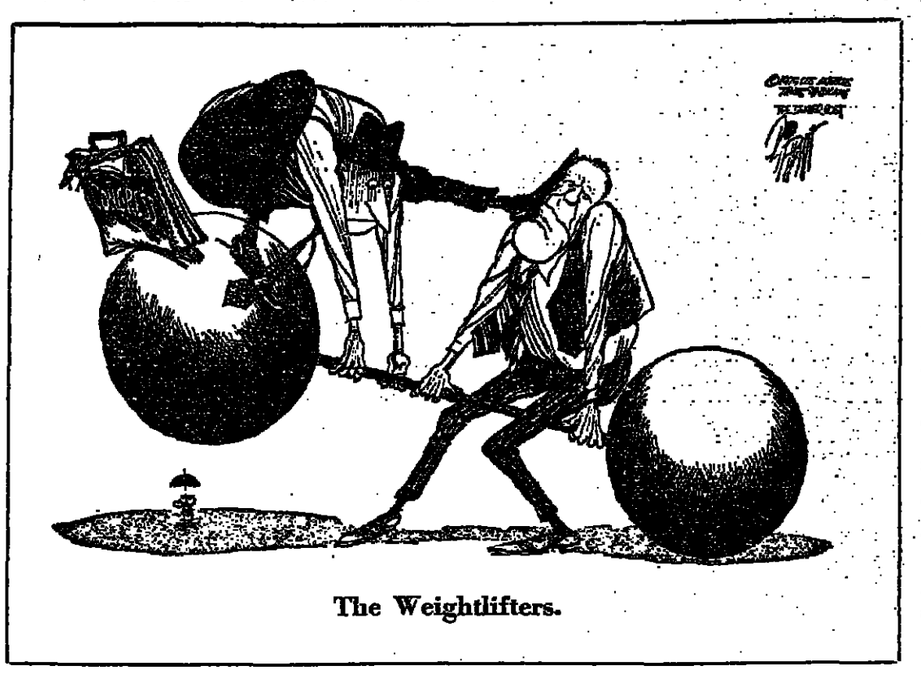
February 24, 1900

BOMBAY—Considerable excitement has been caused by the news of the arrival of a Russian cruiser at Bunderabbas in the Persian Gulf. It is understood to be a large vessel, but its name is unknown. The British already have several ships there, but a cloud of uneasiness prevails because of the Russian activity in the area.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1925

PARIS—Maurice Maeterlinck, the author, has settled his suit against the Goldwyn motion picture company for alleged breach of contract, it was announced yesterday by Dudley Field Malone, counsel for the Belgian writer. The settlement amounted to $40,000. The suit grew out of a disagreement with the company about the use of his works.



The Weightlifters.

Crisis of Jobless Black Youth

By James Reston

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—In the capital of the United States, the economic slump is statistics and politics, but out here in the country, it's people: anxiety over jobs, lay-offs, deficits, bankruptcies, drop-outs and crime.

The federal government, which is seldom excessively pessimistic, tells us that we can expect abnormally high unemployment for at least three years, and to take just one of its startling figures, that 41.1 per cent of all black teen-agers in the country —repeat 41.1 per cent—are now out of work.

Already, some of the labor union leaders, meeting in Miami Beach, are talking about bringing the unemployed workers "into the streets," which sounds like a formula for making things even worse than they are, but the social and political consequences of a *prolonged* period of excessive unemployment in the black ghettos could be much more serious than the Ford administration has ever considered.

Total unemployment countrywide was 8.2 per cent in mid-January, but it is higher now, worse than the national average in industrial New England and in the South, much worse among the young in general and the black young in particular.

If anybody thinks this country *can have over 40 per cent of its* black teen-agers out of work for three years without serious trouble in the streets, I haven't met him. But while the Ford administration has published the figures, and talked about public service jobs, it has merely trifled with the problem.

Deceptive Statistics

The national statistics are deceptive. They give us general averages for the continent, but the unemployment is uneven, and social turmoil often comes out of concentrated urban pockets of despair.

Wherever you go in this country, you see wild disparities between rich and poor communities *in every state, and often within* a single town or city. There is a lot of money around in the big cities—fantastic prices being paid at the top of the economic scale—but serious problems among the average folk at the beginning and at the end of married life.

The situation here in North Carolina illustrates the crankiness of things, the element of accident, or as Jack Kennedy once said, the "unfairness of life." This state is following accurately enough the national economic pattern: over 8 per cent unemployed but spotty.

In government towns, like Raleigh, and university towns like Durham and Chapel Hill, it is below the national unemployment average, but in the mill towns and furniture towns, it is, as they say here, "hurting bad."

Few Drop-Outs

The university in Chapel Hill reports few drop-outs so far, white or black, but the preregistration for the spring semester, particularly from the poorer parts of the state and in the Appalachian branch units, is down, and the pressure from the state legislature to cut the university system budget is severe.

The southeast of the country in general, which was booming before the slump, is now falling below the national average in construction, and all the industries that go with it: textiles, furniture, etc. And this is particularly hard on the one-industry towns in the Carolina Piedmont.

All this makes the problem of policy for the President and the Congress extremely difficult. For an energy problem that fits one area of the country doesn't fit the problems of totally different areas, and a policy that deals with 8 per cent or even 10 per cent unemployment in general, does not deal with 41 per cent black teen-age unemployment, mainly in the guts of the big cities.

President Ford has paid his respects to all these problems. He has suggested public service jobs, in a limited way, and tax rebates, and other aids to the poor, but he has not really dealt with his own most disturbing statistic, that 41 and soon 50 per cent of the young blacks will be out of work, and that their hope of getting jobs for three years is pretty dim.

Somehow, in the planning of the next year and the authorization and appropriation of money, this problem of young black urban unemployment is going to have to get a higher priority than it now has.

The President has all kinds of models before him: the Civilian Conservation Corps of the old New Deal days, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, and dozens of other experimental programs, old and new, good and bad. But at some point he has to put his money behind a program that will deal with a roving unemployed black teen-age population—almost half of the young blacks in the nation.

The President has recognized it, and fiddled with it, but he has not really grappled with it or funded it. And if his figures are right—and over 40 per cent of the young blacks are going to be out of work for the next three years—this could be more of a violent energy problem than he now has in the Middle East.

The Danger Facing Africa

By C. L. Sulzberger

KHARTOUM, the Sudan—Contemporary Africa's three most tragic conflicts have all been fought in that broad geographic band where an Islamic, Arabized northern population shares common statehood with more southerly races of different religion and culture. This has been true for Nigeria, the continent's most populous country, the Sudan, its largest, and now of Ethiopia, its oldest independent nation.

The Nigerian civil war didn't involve the north's powerful Moslem Hausa tribes but was aimed at squashing an insurrection in Biafra. Nevertheless, should a disintegrating process ever engulf the new political entities of Africa, a Hausa secessionist movement might develop.

Sudan's struggle lasted 17 years and saw a black, Christian and pagan minority fighting a brown, Moslem majority. It was only settled by the wisdom of Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, who made peace his main goal after becoming chief of state. Lengthy secret negotiations concluded with a compromise accord at Addis Ababa, fostered by Emperor Haile Selassie, ending bloodshed and granting autonomy to the south.

Now it is the turn of Ethiopia, the nation that mediated the S.udanese conflict and which serves as host to the Organization of African Unity. Ethiopia finds itself tottering over the brink. In the wake of an internal political revolution that ousted the emperor, slaughtered many of his leading adherents and instituted a regime resembling frozen chaos, the Islamic, Arabized population of Eritrea has risen in arms. The continent's entire northeastern area is threatened.

Turning the diplomatic tables, Numeiri has offered Khartoum as a negotiating center to Eritreans and Ethiopians, suggesting a prompt cease-fire and unconditional talks But all the Arab lands (among which Sudan generally numbers itself) have spoken out in favor of Eritrean independence. Meanwhile, Addis Ababa says it won't stop fighting until the Arabs cease sending arms to the Eritrean Liberation Front and it will only negotiate on the basis that Eritrea cannot secede.

Stalemate Prevails

Thus stalemate prevails and military operations are spreading. Those Sudanese officials with the most profound understanding of their eastern neighbor think the present cumbersome committee government there is unable to make decisive policy commitments.

The regular army is being unsteadily paid and uncertainly supplied—precisely the type of situation that prompted the original revolution. Moreover, Somalia—further east—unabashedly covets the huge Ogaden province, and if the present Eritrean struggle continues long the Somalis may well move militarily against Ethiopia.

Should that occur, a terrible storm could engulf much of Africa. Some Sudanese, who had been feeling hopeful because of their own new-found stability, already reckon that neighboring Kenya to the south faces disruption and possible fragmentation when old President Kenyatta dies.

Moreover, were Somalia to move against Ethiopia, it might also attack Kenya, where it also has territorial claims. Then the whole fragile structure, so carefully put together by the OAU (largely at the instigation of the unfortunate Haile Selassie, now under house arrest), would teeter.

Uganda is a mess. The two little twins, Rwanda and Burundi, are torn by murderous tribal dissensions. Zaire (the former Congo) has already known its share of fratricide and has recently again been a bit unsteadied by *rivalries tearing apart nearby* Angola as it edges toward freedom.

Selassie's Idea

Haile Selassie's idea—accepted by all African governments even if they didn't like his old-fashioned imperial authoritarianism—was that Africa had to retain its present frontiers for years *to come. He acknowledged they* were bad, imposed by European colonialists, and often severed ethnological or economic units. But until stability and progress could be achieved it was too risky to attempt premature change.

This became—and still in theory remains—a cardinal precept of the new Africa. But the principle represented was never wholeheartedly echoed by the northern fringe of Arab states. These favor prompt independence for all Arab-oriented peoples including, as they see it, the Eritreans.

The paramount issue everyone keeps hoping can be avoided now again menaces this groaning continent. Africa depends enormously on the wealth and benevolence of the Arab oil states in order to accelerate its lagging economic and social development. But it also depends on freezing for at least another generation the existing patchwork system of boundaries. Otherwise the entire fabric may be torn to tatters.

Thus there is an inherent conflict which certainly produces schizophrenia along the border lands that include both Arab and non-Arab populations. And nowhere is that schizophrenia more marked than in the anxious Sudan.

Letters

Year of the Cat

In your editorial of Feb. 12 devoted to the advent of Tet, the lunar new year in Vietnam, you called it, "The Year of the Cat." I thought that Southeast Asia and China were celebrating the Year of the Hare. Which one is it—the cat or the hare?

MERRILL MAY.
Ronda, Spain.

Ed. Note: Vietnam has a different pantheon of animals to name the years after than does the rest of the area, even though the new year is celebrated at the same time. Vietnamese explain that the cat is "very cunning" and thus praiseworthy, while the Chinese consider the cat to be evil and so celebrate the Year of the Hare this year while the Vietnamese have the Year of the Cat. In the 12-animal roster of both nations, there is another difference: where the Chinese celebrate the Year of the Cow, the Vietnamese observe the Year of the Buffalo.

Petty Politics

N. F. Dacey (Letters, Feb. 13) may be right when he says that we don't have any leaders who are "above petty politics." But why tell only one side of the story?

Sen. Percy, a onetime supporter of Israel, upon returning from a visit to some Arab countries, warned that Israel may not always have the backing of 70 senators. How much was he paid?

Moreover, petty politics are not only limited to U.S. congressmen—how many countries have become staunchly pro-Arab since oil (and its unlimited financial resources) have become a very persuasive weapon?

Yes, Mr. Dacey, we may live in a world run by petty politics, but it hasn't gotten too bad yet . . . otherwise we would all be owned by the Arabs.

E.M. GREENSPAN.
Paris.

Vichy and U.S.

William F. Buckley jr. in his column, "Do They Get the Azores Too?" (IHT, Feb. 18) is of course entitled to express any views he desires. What he ought not to do is to give false information. In this column he says: "Or would we simply say, as we did when France fell, that we do not recognize the legitimacy of the régime?" The United States recognized the Vichy régime in 1940 and sent Adm. Leahy as ambassador.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Boulogne, France.

A-Safeguards

We read your issue of Jan. 29 which contains an article by C.L. Sulzberger entitled, "Talleyrand of Arabia." On the same day we sent you a telegram indicating that the following statement was misleading: "Somewhat similar safeguards did not block an Indian A-bomb developed from a Canadian reactor." The telegram says, and I would wish to confirm, that no IAEA safeguards were *ever* applied to the Canadian reactor which produced the plutonium for the Indian nuclear explosion.

GEORGES DELCOIGNE,
Chief, Public Information,
External Relations, IAEA.
Vienna.

Ed. Note: The Jan. 29 telegram was received without the signature of an individual at IAEA and the IHT does not use unsigned letters.

Indochina Aid

Re William Safire's column on Indochina (IHT, Feb. 13) I am very disappointed in Mr. Safire whom I had learned to respect over the past year. His efforts to play on the emotions of the American people instead of their reason are discouraging. I beg of him not to urge the U.S. government to pour good money after bad, live boys after dead, in rekindling the fires of prolonged war in Indochina. We have already over-committed ourselves in that area and have more than done "our part."

As for Sen. Percy's wavering in his support of Israel, I say it is about time that more pro-Israelis went out to view the damage in Suez as the GOP senator from Illinois did and to try and look at the Mideast problem from the other side. There is much to say on Egypt's behalf. I am proud of Sen. Percy.

CATHERINE BALL.
London.

Senate Probers Calm Despite Storm Reports

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—From the storm of controversy that has been swirling about their heads ever since they were chosen, you would expect to find the leaders of the Senate's intelligence investigating committee bristling for battle.

No such luck. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, the chairman and the vice-chairman of what is formally known as the Select Committee to Study Government Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities, are quite at peace with themselves—and with each other.

If conflict is the essence of news, then this is a no-news story. But it says something about the ways of Washington, and particularly the ways in which the presuppositions of the press and the political mischief-makers can almost poison the prospects for an enterprise's success.

Ever since the committee was created four weeks ago and Church and Tower were picked by their respective parties as chairman and ranking minority member, political gossip and published commentary have been busy exploring a number of deliciously malicious themes.

Inevitable Conflit

There was, for example, the line about the inevitable conflict between Church and Tower. It was so obvious: Church, the Vietnam dove and bleeding-heart liberal, vs. Tower, the hawkish protector of the Pentagon and all forms of right-wing operators, domestic and foreign.

The only trouble is it's not true. "John Tower and I both want a unified staff that operates on a nonpartisan basis," says Church, "and that's what we're putting together." Says Tower, in a separate interview: "The tone of nonpartisanship has been set, and I hope it continues. This is far too serious a matter to take any other approach."

Nor is this just talk. Within a few days, and perhaps by the time this appears, the two men will have gone jointly to President Ford to seek a directive to all government agencies for full cooperation with the probe. Tower is as keen to get that word from the top as Church is.

A second charge was that the investigation would merely be a vehicle for Church's presidential ambitions. Here, again, what seems so plausible is simply untrue. Church had, indeed, given his okay early this year for some Democratic fund-raisers and political organizers to conduct an exploratory campaign on his behalf. But he says, "When I took this job I told those people I could not mix this assignment with presidential politics, and I told them to call off their efforts for the life of this investigation [expected to be at least nine months]. I know of no activities going on at this point."

Ringer Charge

Third, there was the charge that Church had slipped in a ringer as the head of the committee staff, a man named William Miller, who, it was alleged, used his nominal Republican credentials to conceal the fact that he was a zealot against the military and the intelligence organizations.

Again, the facts are less dramatic. Miller was approved unanimously by the committee, and Tower now says that, when the storm broke, he said to Church, "If this man shares your approach to this job, I have no problems with him. And I don't."

Finally, it has been widely predicted by both journalists and politicians friendly to the CIA and the FBI, that the committee will be a sieve—that national security secrets will be peddled out the back door.

Again, the facts are interesting. On Church's recommendation, the committee adopted, at its first meeting, the same code of confidentiality the House Judiciary Committee used during the impeachment proceedings. And, as Tower notes, "Frank has said that anyone on the staff who leaks information will be fired forthwith. He's been very tough."

Nonetheless, both men are well aware that a single leak jeopardizing an agent's life or American relations with a foreign power—whether the source is on the committee, its staff or in one of the agencies being investigated—would be enough to jeopardize the entire effort.

Question for Press

And that raises an interesting question for the American press which first raised the cry that some CIA and FBI operations may have violated the rights of American citizens or the proper rules of international conduct for the nation.

Now, as a result of those press disclosures, Congress has undertaken what appears to be, from every available bit of evidence, a serious, conscientious and nonpartisan effort to examine these delicate questions in a thorough manner, with no prejudgment of the results.

Knowing that this inquiry will be destroyed by leaks, it will be interesting to see which American editors—if any—announce to their staffs and to the public that they will not be the first to disclose what are alleged to be matters of testimony in the committee's secret sessions.

Church and Tower have pledged the committee will make public any specific detail any incidents of unlawful domestic spying by American citizens in any past administration. They have also promised that, without jeopardizing specific individuals or relationships, the committee will state its conclusions about the pattern of improper covert activity abroad.

The question is whether the elements in the press that have raised so many false alarms about this inquiry already will let the committee do its work—or jeopardize it by the pursuit of stories of dubious value.

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President Loosens Reins

Ford Cabinet Evenly Divided Between Old and New Aides

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). —When President Ford calls a Cabinet meeting these days, those who gather around the table are almost equally divided between officials he inherited from the Nixon administration and a diverse assortment of persons he appointed himself.

The weight of authority lies largely with the old hands and most of the policies evolved in the previous administration have survived in the agencies and departments that the Cabinet oversees.

Yet the way in which the executive branch operates has changed drastically. Mr. Ford appears to have gone 180 degrees from the highly centralized, tightly controlled system that existed at the height of former President Richard Nixon's power to the more traditional one of dispersed authority.

After the slow and ponderous transition of the last six months, the shape and character of the Ford government finally has emerged. A picture of the administration as it is likely to be is the less than two years remaining in Mr. Ford's term includes the following elements:

• In an unprecedented grant of authority to a vice-president, Nelson Rockefeller has been given control of the White House Domestic Council. But because the council will concentrate on long-range goals and because Mr. Ford has frozen new projects for this year, the council is expected to develop policies for the 1976 presidential election year that could form the basis of a platform for Mr. Ford, Mr. Rockefeller or both in the contest for the White House.

• In the interim, policy decisions are expected to emerge from a mix of Cabinet officers and presidential assistants interacting with the President, with the Office of Management and Budget bringing restraint and coordination, the historic role of that agency.

• There is every indication that foreign policy will continue to be run almost exclusively by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has almost always won out in struggles with other Cabinet members and who is rarely crossed by the President. The National Security Council under Mr. Kissinger and Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft remains a Kissinger instrument just as it was under Mr. Nixon, while most other segments of the White House staff have been changed to suit the Ford presidency.

• Other Cabinet members have been acquiring new authority in their own areas, subject to being overruled by the President. Mr. Ford has done this with some frequency in domestic programs. For example, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare made a concerted drive for welfare reform and a new approach to income maintenance policy but the finely developed proposal was rejected by Mr. Ford in his desire to cut government spending.

• Despite claims of cutting back the White House staff, which some critics say has swollen too much in recent years, the plan is to keep it at almost the same size as it was under Mr. Nixon.

Of the 11 departments of government, Mr. Ford has replaced the secretaries of four. White House officials say no further changes are imminent, even though Secretary of the Treasury William Simon is expected by some to leave after the struggle with Congress on the Ford economic and energy package has been resolved. Mr. Simon has lost several policy fights, including one with Mr. Kissinger on international oil prices.

While the changes have been far fewer than some of Mr. Ford's closest advisers had recommended, his approach has been evident in the appointments he has made and in the way he deals with the Cabinet members on hand.

A Diversification

The Cabinet has been diversified with the appointment of Edward Levi, a Jew and a Democrat with high standing in the legal community, as attorney general; William Coleman, a black lawyer, as secretary of Transportation; John Dunlop, a Harvard economist who has close ties with organized labor, as secretary of labor, and Carla Hills, a woman, who heads the Civil Division of the Justice Department, as secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Robert Nathan of the Brookings Institution, who formerly served in HEW and who is writing a book on the Nixon and Ford Cabinets, said he believes Mr. Ford is doing more than trying to achieve a political "balance" in his Cabinet. He said the President appears to be going back to the system Mr. Nixon had early in his first term, that of appointing people "of independent reputations and different points of view" to speak for diverse constituencies—a system Mr. Nixon abandoned when he sought a tighter control of the bureaucracy.

Although Mrs. Hills's appointment is opposed by the urban and housing groups she must represent, if she is confirmed by the Senate, administration officials have pointed out that she fits the pattern of diversification because she is even more strongly opposed by conservative politicians, who consider her a member of the liberal wing of the California Republican party.

Seven Cabinet members appointed by Mr. Nixon have stayed. White House officials point out, because they have dug in their heels and done the job Mr. Ford wants. HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger, for example, has kept the enormous bureaucracy of that department in order.

Or those who remain represent a viewpoint the President considers valuable, as with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, who is prized as a convincing advocate of increasing the military budget.

Robert Strauss, U.S. Character Actor, Dies at 61

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT). Robert Strauss, 61, character actor and comedian of stage, screen and television, died Thursday.

Mr. Strauss made a hit in "Stalag 17," a play about a German war prison camp, in which he had the role of Stosh, in 1951. He repeated the part in the screen version with William Holden.

Earlier he appeared as the detective in Sidney Kingsley's "Detective Story" and then as the fabulous press agent in José Ferrer's production of "Twentieth Century."

After his success in "Stalag" he went to Hollywood and acted in Jerry Lewis-Dean Martin pictures, portrayed a nosey janitor in "The Seven Year Itch" with Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell, and appeared as Beer Barrel, the aircraft landing officer, in "The Bridges at Toko-Ri," with William Holden.

Mordecai Namir

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Mordecai Namir, 78, a former mayor of Tel Aviv, minister of labor and Israeli envoy to the Soviet Union, died yesterday.

Mr. Namir was minister to Moscow in 1949-1950 and then secretary-general of the Histadrut, Israel's labor federation. He succeeded Golda Meir as minister of labor in Premier David Ben-Gurion's cabinet in 1956 and served to 1959. He was mayor of Tel Aviv in the 1960s.

Arthur Renner

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP).—Arthur Renner, 87, who ran Ford Motor Company's program to install the Norden bombsight during World War II, died Tuesday. Mr. Renner supervised Ford's engine division during the war and added the team that installed the Norden in the B-24 Liberator bomber. He retired in 1952.



United Press International.

AFTERMATH OF COMBAT—Returning to his village after its recapture by government forces recently, a Cambodian sees what he can salvage of a smashed bicycle.

Police in Cambodia Prevent Further Attacks on Chinese

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 23 (AP). —Cambodian police prevented students and others from renewing attacks yesterday against Chinese businesses in the northwestern city of Battambang, reports from the city said.

The reports also said Friday's initial demonstrations had been more serious than thought at first, with about 3,000 persons attacking Chinese stores, hotels, cafés and homes. The police said more than 100 students had been arrested. The demonstrators said the Chinese are hoarding food and other commodities to drive prices up in the city, which has been isolated by the war.

At the front, rebel forces burned a refugee camp 60 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, killing 20 civilians and kidnapping 40 others, military sources said. The camp, in Kompong Chhnang Province, had 900 homes. It was built with funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In South Vietnam, a terrorist hurled a hand grenade into a crowded market place Friday at Tan Dan, 280 miles northeast of Saigon, killing 8 civilians and wounding 33, the Saigon command said. Along the Cambodian border, 50 miles west of Saigon, Communist forces shot down a South Vietnamese helicopter, killing its four crew members, military sources said.

4 Demands

In Battambang, armored police personnel carriers reportedly dispersed the anti-Chinese crowds at midmorning yesterday without violence. Earlier, students rallied at a high school and distributed a manifesto with 4 demands.

They insisted that the government release the students, ban Chinese residents from speaking and writing in their own language, prevent the Chinese from doing business in the province and order them to become Cambodian citizens. They also threatened new attacks if the demands were not met within 15 days, the reports said.

The students were said to have been angered by a letter alleged to have been written by a Chinese to a Phnom Penh newspaper, the Observer, saying, "If it were not for the Chinese and their control of the economy, the Cambodians would be living like monkeys."

Some observers in Phnom Penh felt the letter may have been planted by Communist or other disgruntled elements to touch off latent antagonism between the two communities.

An official who accompanied Premier Long Boret to Battambang said the students released a local air base commander and two other officials after holding them briefly yesterday. He said in return, the government promised it would release the students.

Envoy Disappears

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The former chief South Vietnamese government spokesman in Saigon has abandoned an embassy post in London and taken $50,000 with him, an embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Bui Bao Truc, transferred from Saigon to London in August, 1974, left "earlier this month," the spokesman said. The whereabouts of Mr. Truc, a second secretary assigned as an information officer, were unknown.

Iran Investment In Pan Am Held Far From Final

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP). —Iranian investment in Pan American World Airways is not yet assured and a final decision probably will not be made for some time, a U.S. Treasury Department official said.

Although the Ford administration has given its tentative approval for Iran to invest in the U.S. airline, which lost $81 million last year, the Iranian government wants to be sure it will not be making a bad investment, Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said.

Mr. Parsky returned last week from Iran after talks on that nation's investment opportunities and other relations with the United States.

The interest of the Iranian government in possible investment in Pan American may not be dominated entirely by a profit motive, however, Mr. Parsky said. He said that investment in the airline also could help them with their own airline development and "increase their ties with the United States, which they want to do."

Storm in Oklahoma Kills 4, Injures 100

ALTUS, Okla., Feb. 23 (AP).—Four persons were killed and more than 100 were injured when a vast storm system including tornadoes, high winds and heavy snow cut a path of destruction across Oklahoma early yesterday.

Tornadoes also struck in Arkansas, killing one person in the Little Rock area. Seventeen more persons were reported injured. Property damage was reported in Little Rock and North Little Rock.

UN Soldier Shoots Self

NICOSIA, Feb. 23 (AP).—A soldier of the Danish contingent of the United Nations peace force in Cyprus fatally shot himself Friday, UN headquarters announced.

Illinois Weighs Major Reform Of Prison Life, Sentencing

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (WP).—The state of Illinois is considering a sweeping reform of criminal sentencing and prison life that would end parole, allow "conjugal" visitation for inmates and reduce the discretionary sentencing power of judges.

The key proposal would create permanent, or so-called flat-time, sentences for all crimes. For example, armed robbery would be punishable by eight years in prison, and judges could alter the sentence only under certain defined circumstances.

They would be permitted small discretionary variances of up to 20 per cent of mandatory sentences —but would have to justify variances on the record. All sentences would undergo mandatory review by a state sentencing-equalization board.

The board would also adjust the sentences of the state's 6,500 prisoners to fit the new standards.

Fairness in Sentencing

The goal of determinate sentencing—reportedly under consideration in a few other states, but thus far not in use anywhere —is to achieve "fairness in sentencing and establish an atmosphere of certainty among prisoners," corrections expert David Fogel said.

Mr. Fogel, executive director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, a state planning agency which has drafted proposed legislation to implement the program, helped devise the system last summer as part of a study at Harvard Law School's Institute for Criminal Justice. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Justice Department funded the study.

Gov. Dan Walker, who is eager to have Illinois take the lead in criminal justice reform, announced the plan here and also in Washington at the National Governors' Conference. He said legislation creating a special commission to conduct public hearings on the plan would be introduced in the Illinois General Assembly this week.

Controversy Expected

The plan is expected to create considerable controversy, but key features of the package, including determinate sentences, have a better-than-even chance of passage in the assembly, where both houses are controlled by Democrats.

The Harvard study found that a chief cause of physical violence and mental unrest among inmates is a lack of certainty about how long they will have to stay behind bars, Mr. Fogel said.

The Illinois plan also proposes:

• The right—as opposed to the reward—of "conjugal" visits for both married and unmarried inmates. The state would provide motel or apartment facilities within prisons for private visits of up to 10 hours. California and Mississippi already have similar visitation programs.

• Mandatory due process procedures for internal prison disciplinary proceedings, including advance notice of charges, opportunity to defend oneself and appeals.

• Creation of a prison-elected, self-governing council, comprised of inmates and guards, as well as the appointment of a prison ombudsman to solicit and attempt to redress grievances.

• Expansion of a crime victims' restitution program, under which prisoners can contract with victims for repayment for stolen funds. Illinois is already one of 11 states that have compensation programs for victims of violent crimes.

• An inmate furlough program to be used extensively in the final days of a sentence, aimed at enabling inmates to better prepare themselves for their return to society.

Police in Brasilia Storm Plane and Wound Hijacker

BRASILIA, Feb. 23 (Reuters). —A bank clerk, wounded by security men after hijacking a Brazilian airliner, was in critical condition at an air base today, hospital sources said.

The security men, disguised as mechanics, stormed the plane last night and shot the hijacker aboard the Boeing 737 jet at Brasilia airport. He had demanded a ransom and the release of political prisoners and had threatened to blow up the Vasp Airlines plane, which carried 72 persons on a domestic flight.

Last night, a hospital spokesman said the 30-year-old hijacker, identified as Joel Siqueria, had died of his wounds. This was officially denied today. Instead, sources at the air base hospital said he was in critical condition from bullet wounds in the head and chest.

Gas Price in U.S. May Reach 65 c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP). —Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb has said that the administration will cause gasoline prices to rise about 15 cents a gallon, easing the impact of its energy policy on other fuels.

With gasoline taking most of the burden, price increases on home heating oil and other petroleum products could be held to about 6 to 8 cents a gallon, Mr. Zarb said in an interview.

Based on recent price averages, the Federal Energy Agency regulations would push the average price of regular gasoline, at the pump, to about 65 cents a gallon.

Cost of Abortion Set At $145 for France

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—The cost of abortion, liberalized in France earlier this year, will be fixed at 600 francs (about $145) in both public and private hospitals, the Ministry of Health said Friday.

The cost will not be refundable under the social security system, which covers the majority of medical expenses for most French citizens. But the first 24 hours of hospital stay will be covered. Further stays for treatment of any complications will, however, be refunded by the state system.

Greeks Vote In Local Poll On March 30

Caramanlis Urges Nonpartisan Ballot

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The government yesterday announced that local government elections will be held March 30 and urged citizens to vote for the best candidates regardless of party.

"The holding of municipal elections was considered necessary to complete the restoration of democratic legality in the country," Premier Constantine Caramanlis said in making the announcement.

"The government does not intend to designate its own candidates or to give a political tone to the elections, because such a policy would harm the institutions of local government," Mr. Caramanlis said.

They will be the first municipal elections since 1964.

Mr. Caramanlis yesterday also partially reshuffled the Cabinet, dropping two members, naming two new ones and shifting two others.

A government spokesman said Ioannis Boutos, who had been minister of commerce, was sworn in as alternate minister of economic coordination.

Ioannis Varvitiotis, until now deputy minister of foreign affairs, became minister of commerce. Costas Chryssanthopoulos was sworn in as minister of public services and Athanassios Taliadouros as deputy minister of education.

Nickolas Derdemezis resigned for health reasons as minister of public services and Dimitrios Evrigenis resigned as deputy minister of education in order to become a member of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The government announced the arrest of two senior military police officials accused of torturing political detainees during the period of the military dictatorship. Lt. Col. Theodoros Theofyloyannakos and Maj. Nickolaos Hadjizissis were held.



United Press International.

SPACEMEN—Crew commanders for the U.S-Soviet Apollo-Soyuz test project take a break from their schedule at the Johnson Space Center in Texas. Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov sticks his head through Soyuz module to talk to astronaut Thomas Stafford.

Threat of Greece-Turkey Conflict Grows

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (WP).—The latest Turkish moves in Cyprus have produced a mood of growing pessimism here about the chances for a political settlement of the Cyprus question.

The proclamation by Turkish Cypriots of a separate state in the northern third of Cyprus controlled by the Turkish Army was interpreted here as a hardening of Ankara's position beyond reasonable limits.

The tensions have been intensified by the renewal of sharp rhetoric over Aegean Sea rights, a problem that is potentially far more explosive than the Cyprus question. And some leading members of Premier Constantine Caramanlis's ruling party, who are known for their normally dispassionate assessments of Greek-Turkish relations, are now beginning to privately hold out the prospect of an armed conflict between the two nations.

U.S. Influence Wanes

One of the reasons for the deteriorating situation, in the view of foreign diplomats and also some Greeks, is the weakening of American leverage on Ankara. This is due to the decision by Congress to cut off American military aid to Turkey earlier this month. As a result, the Turkish government cannot afford the appearance of giving in to U.S. pressure, even if Ankara wanted to do so.

Ironically, the Greeks and Greek Cypriots are now proposing a cantonal solution for Cyprus, the very idea Athens and Nicosia rejected in August when it was advanced by Turan Gunes, who was then Turkey's foreign minister, during the Geneva talks.

But the so-called "Gunes plan" itself was something that the former Turkish premier, Bulent Ecevit, accepted reluctantly and under American pressure. Indeed, according to a senior official who was present at the meeting where the Gunes plan was discussed and formalized, Mr. Ecevit and William Macomber, the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, jointly drew a number of cantons on the map of Cyprus.

The Greeks rejected the plan at the time, although this type of solution is something that both Athens and Nicosia are now ready to accept. In the meantime, however, the Turkish Army had taken more territory in Cyprus last summer and the Turkish Cypriots have formalized Turkey's hardened demand for a "geographically based bicegional federation" in Cyprus.

Absence of Trust

The basic problem is the absence of trust as well as communications between the two sides. The Turks since the invasion have voiced fears that Greek procrastination was designed to cheat the Turks of their rights.

The cutoff of U.S. military aid to Turkey is not likely to prove a very effective deterrent in Cyprus. But the same would not be true in an all-out war between Greece and Turkey. In the latter contest, the question of the continental shelf in the eastern Aegean seems particularly explosive and politicians in Athens say that Greece is ready to go to war with Turkey if basic Greek interests in the Aegean were threatened.

Both sides claim the eastern Aegean continental shelf as their own. The area's geography is complex and Greece maintains that each of its 3,049 Aegean islands has its own continental shelf. Since a string of Greek islands stretches along the Turkish coast, Turkey, in the view of Athens, has a continental shelf that is only a narrow strip between the Anatolian coast and the Greek islands.

The Turks, on the other hand, maintain that the Greek islands "rest" on the Anatolian continental shelf and hence that the eastern portion of the Aegean seabed belongs to Turkey. The issue arose when the Greeks struck oil in the Aegean more than a year ago.

Both sides have announced their intentions "in principle" to submit the question to the International Court of Justice. Privately, however, they appear unyielding.

Both are arming and Turkey this week announced a threefold increase in defense expenditures.

Reactor Protesters, German Police Clash

WYHL, West Germany, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Several hundred demonstrators, fearing pollution of their vineyards, today battled police while attempting to storm a nuclear power plant construction site.

Police said that "several" persons were injured in brawls with officers detailed to guard the project. A police spokesman said some of the demonstrators were detained for a short time.

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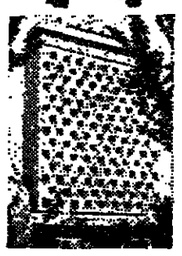
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1975

Scandals Including a 'Cucumber Affair' Throwing Soviet Genetics Into Turmoil

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW—Soviet genetics is experiencing its greatest unrest since the fall of T. F. Lysenko, its demagogic czar who reigned for 30 years.

The controversy surrounds Nikolai Dubinin, head of the Institute of General Genetics in the Academy of Sciences and the most powerful man in the field since Lysenko.

Following a series of minor scandals—some funny, like the "salty cucumber affair," and some less so—Dr. Dubinin was censured by a group of the prestigious Science Academy last year.

In December, following the death of his main competitor after Dr. Dubinin had attacked him on political grounds, the academy's ruling presidium reportedly discussed his removal.



Prof. Nikolai Dubinin

A Recent Convert

No vote was taken then, however. The suspicion is that the Communist party's scientific overseers intervened in behalf of Dr. Dubinin, who is a relatively recent convert to the party and its chief philosopher on the value of Marxism to genetics.

A request to interview him on the disputes has gone unanswered since December.

Not even his enemies accuse Dr. Dubinin of being another Lysenko, the uneducated anti-intellectual supported by Stalin and Khrushchev who set Soviet genetics back a generation.

Lysenko had numerous wild and wasteful schemes, but he is best known for insisting that characteristics acquired from the environment could be transmitted to offspring—that is, parents inculcated with Communist principles would pass them on to their children at birth. He refused to acknowledge evidence that genes exist and purged all who held otherwise.

Dr. Dubinin, on the other hand, was considered a very good geneticist when younger and was, in fact, said to be a victim of one of Lysenko's purges.

More Complex

Moreover, "the structure of science has changed a great deal since Lysenko's days," said dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov. "It is much more complex now and more difficult for one man to get such total power.

"And the authorities would not stand for another Lysenko" tampering with a science whose impact ranges from agricultural output to medicine, he added. "The demand on science now to produce practical results is too great."

"There is another legacy of Lysenkoism that the authorities also remember," another Soviet scientist said. "This country's backwardness in genetics caused it to be far behind the West in developing bacteriological weapons." (Such weapons are now banned by international agreement).

But in the Soviet system, the top man in a science is much more influential than in the West, appointing, promoting and funding with great discretion.

Sudden Rise

"Dubinin could seriously affect the areas of research and the kind of teaching of genetics if he succeeds in becoming the unquestioned number one in the Soviet genetic hierarchy," said a Western geneticist who is anxious over the situation here.

Dr. Dubinin rose suddenly out of Siberia when Khrushchev fell a decade ago and Lysenko was dismissed. He was made director of the Genetics Institute. At the same time, another Lysenko victim, Boris Astaurov, was named head of the academy's Institute of the Biology of Development.

The work of the two institutes naturally overlaps and a Dubinin-Astaurov competition was inevitable. It may even have been fostered from above to prevent the emergence of another Lysenko. Both men, for example, were elected to the science academy on the same day in 1966.

But Dr. Dubinin seemed to turn to the party to enhance his position—he joined it in 1969 at 61 years of age.

Support Grows

He soon got the reputation of being more an administrator and empire builder—eager to please the party—than a scientist. He was quick to discharge staffers who got into political trouble.

Gradually, a Soviet geneticist said, "most of the formal, classical geneticists left Dubinin for Astaurov and Dubinin hired replacements who were not very good.

"Astaurov began getting support from high academy circles, from those physicists and chemists who had protected genetics during the Lysenko period," he added.

Then came the cucumber affair. In a scientific paper on genetics for the academy, Dr. Dubinin reported that scientists had found a way to allow sodium to pass more easily through the cell walls of that favored Russian vegetable, making it more salty and thus more tasty.

That "discovery" was a spoof, published earlier in the popular Soviet magazine Chemistry and Life. Dr. Dubinin had apparently heard about the article second hand and repeated the claim without checking, which made him a laughing stock of the scientific community here and, to some extent, abroad.

A year and a half ago, one of his scientists did some interesting research on synthesizing hemoglobin genes. Dr. Dubinin called in Tass and went on television from Red Square to trumpet it as a great achievement. This affronted Soviet geneticists who regarded it only as "the work of a good postgraduate student at Harvard."

'Wrong, Premature'

While unable to criticize him publicly, the angry scientists did so in a meeting of the academy's chemical and biological section.

In a resolution, they said the hemoglobin work should continue but added that the section "considers wrong, premature and misleading the information of Academician Dubinin which appeared in the central press."

There appears to be no known precedent for such a stinging rebuke to a ranking scientist in recent times and it may well have set the stage for the final and most odious incident of the series.

Last spring, one of Dr. Astaurov's scientists defected and Dr. Dubinin made it a cause célèbre. Some Soviet geneticists suspect his aim was to shift criticism from himself while also advancing his drive to become the unchallenged top man in the field.

At a special meeting of scientists, he accused Dr. Astaurov of providing inadequate political education for his institute. He cited the defection that had just occurred and then recalled the men he had dismissed on political grounds and Dr. Astaurov had hired.

Minor Purge

Pressure was put on Dr. Astaurov, through the academy and the party, to get rid of about a dozen of his scientists who were politically suspect. At first, he resisted; then he gave way somewhat, dismissing a few but only shifting the rest to less visible posts.

Amid this minor purge, Dr. Astaurov died of a heart attack at the age of 70.

At the graveside, an old academician spoke vaguely but bitingly of those who had made Dr. Astaurov's last days a burden. The words were interpreted as aimed at Dr. Dubinin.

The reported debate two months ago in the academy's presidium and the presumed intervention of the party on his side followed.

Whatever the party's present support for Dr. Dubinin, it cannot be all that pleased with him. It is very doubtful that the censuring resolution last year could have passed if it objected.

On the other hand, the Western geneticist said, "So long as Astaurov was alive, he could buffer Dubinin's ambitions. Now the only Academy of Sciences geneticist is Alexander Bayev in Siberia and I doubt he can stand up to Dubinin."

© Los Angeles Times.

The Rev. Billy Zeoli: Friend of the President

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON (WP).—They met in 1960. The Rev. Billy Zeoli had moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., and one day decided it was time to meet his congressman. So he walked in to see Gerald Ford, talked sports and gave him a Bible. The two have been friends ever since.

Shortly after their first meeting, Mr. Ford went to see Mr. Zeoli at work, preaching about Christ. Mr. Zeoli is a minister, an unusual one. He operates what he says is one of the largest religious film companies in the world. He is friendly with professional athletes and has delivered pre-game sermons to players at the last five Super Bowls. He wears his hair longish, likes flashy clothes, talks fast, seldom stands still.

"Something clicked," Mr. Zeoli, 42, said about his relationship with the President. "We have good vibes. It's a good feeling . . ."

The President, as well as the entire Ford family, is fond of Mr. Zeoli. When Mrs. Ford underwent cancer surgery, Mr. Zeoli said prayers with her in her hospital room before the operation. To help lighten the mood, he and a White House official even did an impromptu soft shoe in the hospital while the family awaited word on the outcome of the surgery. The Ford family credits Mr. Zeoli with helping it through a difficult period.



Washington Post.

The Rev. Billy Zeoli

Verse and Prayer

Every week, Mr. Zeoli writes a verse and a prayer and sends them to the President, who reads them on Monday mornings. Shortly after he became President, Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Zeoli a letter in which he thanked the minister "for taking time to help me learn more about our Savior."

"I think the President likes somebody who's open, relaxed, makes him laugh," said Wendell Collins, a close friend of Mr. Zeoli's and the vice-president of Gospel Films, Inc.

Mr. Zeoli is easy to like, his wife, Marilyn, said. They met as juniors at Wheaton College in Illinois. After their first date, she recalled, "My jaw ached," she had talked and laughed so much. "I thought that was really fun," she said. That is what Mr. Zeoli means to others, fun. But there is more to him than that.

"He's a very astute businessman," a friend said. "People wonder, a minister running a film company in Muskegon, Mich. But it's a big operation. He wants to know what the interest rates are. What's the best deal for his company. If there's anything going on that he's involved in, he's going to be right in the center of it."

Gospel Films

Gospel Films, a nonprofit organization, produced or distributed 16 films last year, is producing 16 this year, has released films in 161 countries in 40 languages, and claims 137,880 showings last year, including about 8,000 on New Year's Eve. Titles include "High on the Campus," an anti-drug film; "He Restoreth My Soul," about a young man being rehabilitated after a plane crash; "In the Presence of Mine Enemies," about a longtime Vietnam war prisoner. Mr. Zeoli said that films provide the chance "to talk about Christ" to far more people than he otherwise could and to do it economically.

The company grossed $1.7 million for 1973, according to Mr. Zeoli, who also said his income was "roughly $15,000" annually.

Two former athletes, Bobby Richardson of the New York Yankees and Bill Glass of the Cleveland Browns, introduced Mr. Zeoli to pro sports. "I remember going to Cleveland the first time like Harry Hotshot, thinking I'll be talking to the Cleveland Browns, the whole team, in the dressing room, the whole bit. Well, I had an audience of two in Glass's hotel room, and I got a third because he walked out of the bathroom right into the prayer meeting." More recently, the pro leagues have gotten religion and Mr. Zeoli recalled Miami coach Don Shula telling him before a meeting with most of the Dolphin team, "You're 11-0, kid, keep it up."

"A three-hours-sleep-a-night man," according to his associate Mr. Collins, Mr. Zeoli also makes time for "teen crusades," traveling to Southern towns to preach to youth. He calls himself a "communicater, not a preacher" in the tredition of the Rev. Billy Graham, who had influence with the Nixon White House.

Unlike Graham

Unlike Mr. Graham, Mr. Zeoli said that he is not interested in talking politics with the President or commenting on any of Mr. Ford's political judgments. But he continues to see much of Mr. Ford, having come to Washington several times during his administration.

Mr. Zeoli didn't originally think he'd be a minister, although his father, Anthony, is an evangelist, having become a convert after reading a Bible left in his jail cell. According to the younger Zeoli, his father was a heroin addict who had served time for armed robbery before he found his way.

Growing up in Philadelphia, Mr. Zeoli hoped to attend Harvard or Yale, take up law or business, but his father asked, "How could one year hurt at a Bible college?" He went three, to Philadelphia College of the Bible, then on to Wheaton and was ordained in the Independent Presbyterian Church in 1958. Today he attends the Calvary Undenominational Church in Grand Rapids, where he lives with his wife and three children.

"If you want to know the real Billy Zeoli," said Wendell Collins, "you have to see him as a family man. He's very warm, relaxed. When he's traveling around America, he'll call you at 4:30 or 5 o'clock in the morning with an idea. His mind is always going a mile a minute."

Lester Maddox, Beaten but Unbowed, Yields

By Wayne King

ATLANTA (NYT).—"A lot of restaurants," explained Lester Maddox, hoisting a forkful of turnip greens and talking nonstop during a late lunch at his new Pickrick Cafeteria, "try to fancy up their food and give a name nobody will recognize. They pretty it up, they put white gravy on chicken and they call it Hawaiian style, they charge you $2 more, then they ruin the chicken."

"It is," he said without elaboration, "just like government."

As an expert witness, Mr. Maddox, former governor, lieutenant governor, presidential aspirant and celebrated—some would say notorious—restaurateur, would probably qualify in both kitchen and statehouse—although even he would concede that there are those who give him more credence in the former than in the latter.

It is to the restaurant business that Mr. Maddox has for the last two months devoted most of his rather considerable energies.



Lester Maddox admires a chicken drumstick.

Primary Loser

On Dec. 3, exactly two months after his crushing primary defeat in a bid to return to the governorship he held from 1967 until 1971, Mr. Maddox reopened his Pickrick Restaurant—the one he closed in 1964 rather than submit to federal government orders to serve blacks as well as whites.

If there was something of a sense of déjà vu about it all—the rich aroma of turnip greens, biscuits, hominy and fried chicken in the air, the Confederate Stars and Bars unfurled over the tables, Mr. Maddox at the door greeting guests—there was also a high if perhaps unnoticed symbolism.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Maddox's Pickrick Restaurant, at another location, was the South's best-known bastion of resistance to integration of privately owned places of public accommodation.

Mr. Maddox once drove a contingent of blacks out of his parking lot with a pistol and passed out ax handles on the street in front for use by his partisans in blocking blacks who tried to enter. He would announce to diners such things as, "Martin Luther King will be by in a minute to pick up your dishes."

National Figure

Finally, he closed the restaurant altogether rather than allow blacks inside.

On the strength of his resistance, Mr. Maddox became a national figure, governor of Georgia and lieutenant governor when he could not succeed himself. Then last year, as the tide of racial feeling subsided in Georgia as in the rest of the South, he became a political casualty, defeated by a racial moderate and legislative technician named George Busbee, who had the public support of such civil rights leaders as Julian Bond.

Now, in Lester Maddox's new Pickrick, blacks go through the cafeteria line just like everybody else, very few, but every lunchtime will find a smattering of black faces in Mr. Maddox's restaurant.

Going Along

"If it's something you can't do anything about," Mr. Maddox said, "you go along with it. The battle is all over."

Mr. Maddox may be beaten but he is unbowed.

"This next song," he announced over the Pickrick sound system before whistling "Alabama Jubilee" to the accompaniment of an old player-piano, "is dedicated to a fellow going out to campaign for president this week."

The reference was to Alabama's governor, George Wallace. Later, Mr. Maddox said in an interview, "I'll go anywhere in the United States to campaign for Gov. Wallace."

As for his own plans to seek office, he said: "I have no plans, but I won't rule it out."

Reforms in Schools, Conditions of Labor Unveiled in France

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's administration has unveiled two major reforms promised during his election campaign last spring.

The new educational reform was proposed by Prof. René Haby, the 16th education minister in the 16-year-old Fifth Republic. And the much heralded report on factory and company work conditions has been made public by its author, Deputy Pierre Sudreau, who admits candidly that its goals are limited.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is determined to subject both reforms to the widest possible public debate before suggesting that they be translated into parliamentary legislation.

Setting Own Pace

The object of the proposals is to drag the often reluctant French into the last quarter of the 20th century after a postwar period successfully dedicated to turning this once largely agricultural country into one of the world's leading industrial states.



René Haby

The latest education reform favors ending the costly—financially for the state and psychologically for the child—practice of failing primary and secondary school students. Instead, children would be allowed to set their own pace, moving ahead in subjects they mastered, or staying put if they ran into trouble in others.

Most Americans and Europeans are used to the stream approach, but French government spokesmen are hailing the proposal and the general reform plan of which it is a part as the "most important reform by a French government since Jules Ferry," who in the 1880s created free, compulsory and lay education in France.

Nor is there anything shocking for most Europeans in a disguised barrier after secondary school, which would eliminate many students from attending universities. As the result of insistence upon formal equality, hundreds of thousands of French students have clogged the first year of universities before being flunked out or forced to repeat courses.

Although the Haby suggestions imply changes at every level from kindergarten to the lycée or high school, critics question the government's ability to win over the highly unionized million-man corporation of teachers.

Teachers' Power

Despite their traditional leftist political sympathies, they are credited with enough power to emulate their university teaching colleagues who effectively defanged the university reforms proposed after the 1968 student-worker upheaval. Many of these suggestions, then considered as dangerously radical, were copied from American university practices: course credits, majors, minors.

Still the tinkering with the primary and especially the secondary school system is regarded with utmost suspicion, principally by the well-educated.

Many conservative critics believe that elitist standards inevitably will decline in democratizing the education system in the name of equalizing opportunities. Columnist and philosopher Raymond Aron expressed the fear that "the result will be increased emigration of middle-class children to private secondary schools."

The Sudreau report on reforming work and company law wisely avoids any triumphalism if only because many of the ideas are incorporated in previous legislation which neither employers nor trade unions have seen fit to apply.

Indeed, Mr. Sudreau himself noted that the report "will appear timid to some, because it doesn't give enough place to utopia, and too daring to others."

The report marks "the total effort that French society is capable of making," he added.

Its fundamental idea is that "negotiations should make it possible to overcome confrontation." The French are still bedeviled by a turn-of-the-century mentality among employers and ideological trade unions steeped in the class struggle's promise of an eventual destruction of capitalism.

All parties concerned have realized that German-style co-determination would falter if applied here. The German system relies on "neutral" outsiders to decide in the case of tie votes but France has no tradition of arbitration.

Although scarcely daring compared with West German, Dutch or Scandinavian co-determination schemes giving workers half the seats in company boardrooms, the report's most controversial suggestion was for a "co-supervision scheme" allotting a third of the directors' chairs to workers.

'Social' Reports

Although the proposed scheme would be optional, apply only to big firms with more than 1,000 to 2,000 workers and be authorized on a five-year trial basis initially, unions were no more enthusiastic than management.

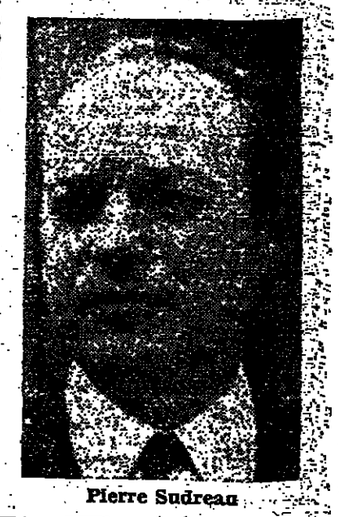
Some observers believe the co-supervision scheme is less important than 70 other proposals contained in the 216-page report prepared during six months by management, union and outside specialist participants.

For example, Mr. Sudreau suggests that traditionally secretive French firms be obliged to publish consolidated annual earnings and annual "social" reports detailing accidents, strikes, job training and absenteeism—not just profit and loss statistics.

Other suggestions ranged from mandatory retirement of company executives and board members at 70, expanding profit sharing and limiting night work to instituting effective grievance mechanisms and obliging foreign multinational companies to appoint officials to inform French affiliates of their overall strategy.

It remains to be seen whether the government can rely on the leftist opposition parties to vote any or all of the proposals into law since many members of the government parties are likely to find the reforms unpalatable.

In any case, labor specialists calculate that roughly two-thirds of the suggestions could be implemented by collective bargaining—or applying existing legislation.



Pierre Sudreau

Spain Rushes to Develop African Enclaves

By Henry Giniger

MADRID (NYT).—Spain intends to speed up the development of its North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in a demonstration of resistance to Morocco's claims to them.

The government's delegate for Ceuta, Luis Serena Guiscafre, said after a visit here that development would be carried out "in record time."

The sudden spurt of interest in the two cities, which are considered here to be integral parts of Spain, follows a diplomatic offensive by Morocco in the United Nations, where the Commission on Decolonization was asked to consider the problem of what the Rabat government called "the last vestiges of colonial occupation" along Africa's Mediterranean coast.

The Moroccan move provoked indignation in the Spanish press and caused the government to dispatch warships to both port cities. The ships were withdrawn a few days later.

Morocco's protests were ignored and a Spanish note to the Decolonization Committee accused Morocco of trying "to weaken Spanish unity and territorial integrity."

Strategic Area

The area is strategically important because it is situated at the western entrance to the Mediterranean. The move to claim Ceuta, Melilla and other small points held by Spain followed a diplomatic offensive by Morocco against the Spanish Sahara. Rabat backed away from an open confrontation with Spain by proposing that the controversy be put to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The Sahara campaign brought wide support for King Hassan II in Morocco. The claims on Ceuta, Melilla and the Chafarinas Islands, three specks of land two miles off Morocco, are also expected to help prop up his authority at home.

But in Spain, any concession to the king by the Spanish government would be politically dangerous, in the opinion of political experts, because it could cause serious dissension in the armed forces, a key element in the continuation of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

Spanish sovereignty in Ceuta, a city of 70,000 at the entrance to the Mediterranean, dates from 1580. Melilla, farther east with a population of about 100,000, has been held by Spain since 1497. Thirty miles to the east of Melilla are the Chafarinas, of which only Isabel II is inhabited. The islands were occupied by Spain in 1848.

Also involved in the Moroccan claims are the Penon de Velez de la Gomera, a rocky islet with only a few inhabitants, and the three tiny islands of Alhucemas, also with few people, to the west of Melilla.

Ceuta and Melilla have almost entirely Spanish populations, a vestige of the time when much of northern Morocco was a Spanish protectorate. With the end of the protectorate after Morocco's independence in 1956, both have found themselves isolated and in a difficult position strategically.

In its note to the UN, Spain rejected the Moroccan effort to draw a parallel between Gibraltar and Ceuta and Melilla. The note said the two cities were part of Spain and Gibraltar had never been part of the British nation.

Blackbird Kill Lags, Army Says

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23 (UPI).—After a week in which hundreds of thousands of blackbirds were killed by spraying, Army officials say they have not even dented the problem. The western Kentucky sky at dusk still is an enormous black cloud of screeching birds.

"If we get 80-per-cent kill with the Tergitol, [chemical spray] the entire blackbird population would be returned to its original number within 10 months," said Dr. Wade Kadel, director of the Kentucky Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory here.

The Army's target is to wipe out 10 to 12 million of the birds, which are considered a health hazard and a danger to aviation.

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Euromarket

Severe Test for System Expected Due to Heavy Flow of New Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT).—The buoyancy of the international capital market will be put to the test this week by a heavy flow of new issues.

Currently on offer are:

● $40 million for the French railroad, SNCF. The six-year notes are expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent—the lowest fixed-rate level seen in the Eurobound market since June.

● $25 million (U.S.) for the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. The issue is for 15 years—the longest maturity in the dollar sector since March. (More recent issues totaling 15 years have offered investors an option to be redeemed at par well before final maturity.)

● $25 million for Papua-New Guinea. The eight-year notes are expected to carry a 9-1/2-per-cent coupon.

● $25 million for the Australian Resources Development Bank, offering 9 1/2 per cent for eight years.

The deutsche-mark sector appears no less congested. On offer are:

● A 12-year currency-option issue for Norges Kommunalbank, offering bonds worth 220 million Norwegian kroner (about 103 million deutsche marks) at 8 3/4 per cent. Bondholders will have the right to determine whether payments of principal and interest are to be made in kroner or deutsche marks. (Subscription for the bonds will be made in DM.) The exchange rate for the life of the bond will be set three days before the issue is closed and will be based on the Frankfurt fixing rate.

The kroner floats in tandem with the deutsche mark, as Norway is one of the states linked in the joint European float. At present, 100 kroner equals 46.86 DM.

● 100 million DM for Draulkraftwerke, an electricity firm, guaranteed by the government of Austria. The 10-year issue is expected to carry a coupon of 9 per cent and an issue price just under par.

● 60 million DM for Swedish Match, offering 9 per cent on its 10-year paper.

The City of Oslo's 70 million-DM, 12-year issue was priced last week at par with a coupon of 9 per cent.

In the private placement market, Philips' of the Netherlands sold 50 million DM of six-year notes at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. This reportedly was the overflow from the recent public issue Philips' arranged, also with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

Tauernautobahn sold 50 million DM of Austrian-guaranteed seven-year notes at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 9 per cent.

Loan for France's CNT

Scheduled next in the public market is a 100-million-DM loan for France's Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications (which is currently selling $75 million of five-year notes in the New York market).

On the calendar for March are two Japanese borrowers, another French state agency and two Scandinavian borrowers, all for 100 million DM.

In the guilder market, the European Investment Bank has sold at par 75 million guilders of seven-year notes with a coupon of 9 per cent.

Bankers are concerned both about the heavy flow of new issues—the Eurobond market traditionally swings between periods of famine and glut—and some of the more controversial terms.

For example, the 15-year fixed life of the Ottawa issue will "test uncharted waters," one banker said. Demand for paper beyond 10 years, he fears, "is soft." (The managers noted that the issue will have an average life of just over 10 years due to the operations of the sinking fund.)

Although the anticipated coupon on the SNCF is low, bankers noted that the recent Air France 9 1/2s are trading at a mid-price of 100 3/4 for a yield of 9.35 per cent—indicating that the 9 1/4 being offered by the SNCF is in line with present market conditions. However, eyes are focused on this issue as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Three of the Jewish-owned banks blacklisted by the Arabs are co-managing the issue and no Arab banks have been invited to join the underwriting group.

One informed banker said this omission was made by prior arrangement with the Arab banks "to avoid embarrassment and to de-emphasize" the conflict.

"The issue is too big for a non-Arab syndicate," a spokesman at an Arab bank observed. "I might just short the issue."

However, this view is disputed

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)



The U.S. Economic Scene

Pan Am's Bid for Iranian Aid Raises Questions

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Ford's endorsement of a financial rescue-plan for Pan American Airways that the carrier is negotiating with the government of Iran stirred considerable discussion in the business and political worlds last week and may well create ripples fanning out in many directions in the month ahead, even if the transaction is never consummated.

Pan American has been endangered by cumulative losses of more than $250 million during the last six years. But there are many other troubled companies in this country. Several railroads other than the giant Penn Central are in reorganization. And total business bankruptcies reached a three-year high in 1974, with a record $3 billion in liabilities, mainly in the construction, textile and apparel industries.

Congress has just approved a new infusion of about $300 million to help the railroads, particularly the Penn Central. Before the latest action, the federal government had extended $85 million in direct grants to the railroads in addition to about $200 million in loans. And, when the Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 is fully operative, Washington will be committing expenditures of more than $2 billion of loans and grants to aid this mode of transportation.

Lively Dialogue

But it was the proposed Pan American deal that has aroused the interest and lively dialogue in so many circles. The key questions that the proposed infusion of foreign capital into the major U.S. international flag carrier raised were these:

● Should foreign capital, especially from a Middle East source, be allowed to enter and influence the business of such a unique enterprise with its national prestige and security obligations?

● Should further foreign investment be freely encouraged in this country or should it be under tighter safeguards?

● Should a major failing business of any type in the United States be forced to bankruptcy if it cannot correct its economic or management problems or should there be some U.S. governmental facility available to aid such institutions?

● Should there be some new governmental agency to help private industry raise capital for important public-interest projects when private capital cannot be found?

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, took issue with the possible injection of foreign oil capital into the Pan American situation when he suggested it would be a grave blow to American political prestige for this country to turn to a Middle Eastern nation to rescue its flagship international airline.

Others have made the same arguments and, like him, have also been outraged by the recent Arab interference with investment bankers, whom the Arabs have labeled "Jewish," as well as their boycotts of other businesses that deal with the Israelis.

Free investment, as well as free trade, are important to the progress, peace and prosperity of the whole world. Safeguards over foreign investment can be constructed here as they have elsewhere and diplomacy ought to be invoked to eliminate the unjust interference.

Data compiled by the Department of Commerce underscore the scope of foreign investment as it concerns the United States. At the end of 1973, the value of this country's private direct, or corporate, investment abroad stood at $107.3 billion, while the investment of foreigners in this country had reached $17.7 billion. And both totals have undoubtedly risen substantially in the last year.

Most foreign investment here has come from Europe but there has been a recent rise from Japanese interests. The Middle East portion is tiny but it is certain to grow as oil revenues continue to rise substantially.

Sensitivity to foreign investment has increased in the United States not only with the recent sharp increase of this investment because of its attractiveness but also with the clash of resentment over high oil prices and fears of take-overs of American enterprises mainly by the billionaire Arab oil countries and their policies.

It is a subject worthy of searching study at this time.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Some favorable economic news helped lift the stock market last week in continued active trading.

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week up 15.57 points at 749.77. The best performers were some of the glamour and special-situation stocks, including Commercial Solvents, which surged 9 points to 42 3/8 on Thursday.

That upsurge came after International Minerals and Chemical late Wednesday reached an agreement in principle to acquire the remaining shares of Commercial Solvents at $45 a share. International Minerals acquired 46.6 per cent of Commercial Solvents' outstanding shares in two tender offers last year at $30 a share. For the week, Commercial Solvents rose 9 7/8 points and closed at 42 1/4.

Among the bullish news items buoying the market last week was the prediction by the Business Council that inflation would subside to an annual rate near 5.5 per cent at the end of the year and the statement by Treasury Secretary William Simon that inflation and unemployment would decline.

The market was also bolstered by the reductions in prime interest rate made by several banks to 8 1/2 per cent from 8 3/4 per cent. Among the banks lowering the key rate they charge key corporate customers were Chemical Bank, United States Trust Co. and First National City Bank.

Most other major banks in recent weeks have reduced the prime rate to 8 3/4 per cent. Declining interest rates have been mainly responsible for the market's upsurge this year.

Counteracting the good economic news last week was the report from the Commerce Department that personal income growth in January slowed while payroll outlays declined for the third consecutive month.

Another discouraging development was the government report that consumer prices rose at a 7.2-per-cent annual rate in January, the smallest rise since last April but still indicative of only slight relief from the growing inflationary spiral.

Over-Counter Market

NEW HORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Countr Industrals givng the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markp, markdown or commision. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin .20a	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
ACMAT Corp	378	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
APS Inc .21e	85	10¾	8¼	10½	+1¼
ASG Indust	26	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
AVM Corp	35	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
AbitibiPap .12e	9	10	9¾	10	
Aceto Chem s	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
AcushnetCo .60	17	11½	11	11½	
AddisnWesly .40	104	⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
Advance Ross	58	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Advanced Mem	43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
AdvancdMicr De	155	4⅝	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
Advent Corp	54	16	14½	14½	—1
AgMet Inc	66	11¾	11	11	— ½
Amico Easl Min	783	7½	5⅞	6½	+ ½
Air California	3	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
AlaTenNGas 1.20	23	12½	11¼	12¼	+1
Alanthus Corp	84	1½	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
AldrichChm .40	2	42	41½	42	
AlexandAlex .90	575	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ¼
AlexBaldwin 1.60	198	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
Allcoinc .12e	30	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	— ½
Allergan Pharm	716	1	11¼	12	— ⅜
Allied Leisure	17	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Alld Teleph .40	49	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
AllynBacon .35	43	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
AltonBoxBd .40e	5	12	11⅜	12	+ ¼
Amarex Inc	127	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Appraisal	117	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
Am Beef Packer	63	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
Am Building .36	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
AmExpress .60	4752	36¼	33¾	35½	+ ⅜
Am Filtrona .52	21	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	195	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
AmFinlCp pfl	1503	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
AmFinlCp wt	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Am Furniture	28	2⅝	2½	2½	
AmGreetings .25	2933	11¼	10¼	11	+ ¾
AmLaFranc .05e	51	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
Am Microsystm	217	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
Am Nuclear	171	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
AmQuasar Petro	106	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
Am Telecomm	93	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	—
Am Telev&Com	78	11¾	10½	11¾	+1¼
AmmestGrp Inc	39	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Amterre Devel	37	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Anacomp Inc	66	8⅛	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Anadite Inc	45	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Analog Devices	114	7¾	6¾	7	+ ¼
Anderson Jacobs	84	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AnheusrBush .60	3924	35¾	34¼	35	
AidsCorp .06e	449	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Apecoinc .30b	134	19½	18½	18¾	+ ¼
ApplidDigit Data	11	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Appld Material	91	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Applie Mayfair	45	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Argo Petrol .10e	91	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1
ArkWpGas 1.10	57	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Arlen Prop 1.20e	22	5	4¾	4⅝	
Arrow Automt	38	3	2¾	3	
ArrowHartH 1	58	15¾	15	15¼	— ⅛
ArtWaysMfg .50	3	5½	5½	5½	
Arvida Corp	36	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
AsdDisBlg .34	360	11½	9¼	11½	+1¾
AssrTrkLnA .60	24	14	13½	14	+ ½
Aspen Skiing Cp	15	9½	9	9	
AtlanGasLt 1.20	144	12½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
AtlasREs 1.70e	63	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
AtlanticSh .70	48	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Atlas Hotels .10		2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	515	10⅛	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
AtwoodOcean un	4	11½	9½	10	+ ½
AtwoodOcean wt	82	3⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
AutomMed Lab	23	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
Aztec Corp	34	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
BBDO Int 1.80	81	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
Babcockind .20	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ½
BairdWarn .91e	47	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Baird Atomics	73	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
Baker Bros Inc	95	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
BakerFentres .80	23	25½	25	25½	+ ½
BaldwinLyon .40	105	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bally Mfg .02e	422	12⅝	11½	11¾	— ⅜
Baltek Corp	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
BangorHyd 1.28	6	11	11	11	
BankBldgEq .80	20	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ¾
BankamRlt 1.45e	278	7⅝	7	7¼	
BantaGeo .44	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Barber Green .50	23	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Barden Cp .40a	49	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Barnes HindePh	78	13½	11	12⅛	+1¾
BarnesMfg .85e	32	2½	2½	2½	
Barnett Winston	59	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Barnett Winst un	24	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
BassettFurn .80	54	14	13¾	13¾	— ½
Bayless Mkts .60	44	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
BaylyCorp .20	21	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Beard Oil .04e	249	5½	4⅞	5¼	
Beeline Fash .44	31	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Bekins Co .42	197	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Belknap Mf .65e	11	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Bentley Labs	584	18	14¼	16¾	+2½
BergstmPap A	25	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
Berkley Corp	33	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Berkline Corp		2¼	2¼	2¼	
BetzLabs .24	667	40¾	36½	38½	—1
Beveragecan .16	72	5⅛	3½	5⅛	+1⅝
BeverageMgt .24	15	8	8	8	
Bibb Co	24	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
BlLo Inc .04e	45	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
Bio Rad Labs	22	7	5¾	7	+1
Bird &Son 2a	48	6½	32	33	
BlackHillPw 2.32	11	28	28	28	
Block DrugA .53	107	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
BlueChipStp .24	16	7	6¾	7	
BlueBidSupp .60a	75	17⅜	16¼	17¼	+1
BobEvanFrm .60	14	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
Bohemia In .60	73	13⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
Bonanza Intl	600	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Booth Newspap 1	13	18	18	18	
BoozAllenH .12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BostonCoB 1.04	18	18¼	10	10	
Breden Ind .30	126	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Brand Insulation	46	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
BrassCraftMf .12	15	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Brenco Inc .60a	52	20¼	19⅝	19¾	—1
Brennand Paige	100	5	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Brenner Ind .10e	13	7	6¾	7	
Brinco Ltd	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Brinks Inc .30	211	12½	10⅝	12¼	+1⅝
Bristol Brass .40	52	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Bristol Prod	28	5½	5	5¼	
BrooksScanln .60	10	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
BrowardBnc .36b	17	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ½
BrownTom Inc	24	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Browning Arms	79	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅜
Brunoinc .15e	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BuckbeeMear .40	184	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
BuckeyeIntl .05r	34	4⅝	3¼	3⅝	—1
Burns RL Cp .20	85	24	23½	24	+ ½
Burnup&Sims	1149	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
Butler Mfg .80	111	21	19⅝	20½	+ ¾
CFS Contl Inc	328	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
CPT Corp	50	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
Cable Funding	24	6	5½	5½	— ½
CabotJP Equit	11	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	—
Cafeterias .24	20	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Calbiochem	39	10½	9	10¼	+ ⅞
CalMaine Foods	40	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
CalWatSvc 2.20	15	26½	26	26	— ¼
Cal Windsor	72	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
CambridgeMem	64	3⅝	3¼	⅞	
CameronIrnWk 1	48	98	93	98	
CampTagg 1.20	74	26½	25½	26½	+ ¾
Campus Casual 1	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
Canandaig Wine	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
CannonMill n.78a	92	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Captechinc s	7	3	3	3	
CarbolneCo .32	119	14¾	13½	14¾	+ ⅝
CardiacPacmk s	28	12½	12	12	— ¼
Carpent Pap .22e	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
CascadeCo .30a	7	9	9	9	
Cayman Corp	220	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
CedarPoint .50	65	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Cencor Inc	24	3½	3⅛	3½	
CentMtgRlt 1.57e	109	6⅝	5	6⅝	+1⅝
CentTel pf 2	8	26	26	26	
CenlVtPSvc 1.28	76	10⅝	9¾	10	— ⅜
CentyTelEnt .10e	218	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅞
Chambrin Mf .52	4	5½	5½	5½	
Champ Parts .16	411	2⅞	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
ChampProd .60	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
Channl Cos	95	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
CharlesRiv Brds	6	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
Charming Shop	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Chart House .96	144	27	25	26½	+1½
ChathemMfg .72	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
ChattmDrug .248		6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chef Pierre	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
ChemedCorp .58	119	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ¼
ChemclLeam .80	43	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Chesapeake Inst	50	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	506	83	75	79½	+4
Chieftion Devel	157	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
ChristnSec 6.39e	197	101	95	100½	+3½
ChurchsFChk .20	473	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
Cinn Finl .48	89	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
CircleIncSh 1.39e	30	15	14½	14½	— ½
CitznSoRt .77wt		6	6	6	
CitznsUtllA s	99	29¼	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
CitznsUtllB 1.88	76	26¼	24¾	25⅛	— ¼
Clark JL Mfg 1a	22	25½	25½	25½	
Classlid Finl	46	2	1⅞	2	
ClevaTr Rlty	59	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	88	11	9¾	11	+1½
Clinton Oil Co	2032	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
Clow Corp .68	48	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ¾
Coast Catamarn	78	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
Coastallnd .20	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Cobe Labs	60	13½	12	13¼	+ ¾
CoburnOptic .30e	115	9½	8⅝	9¼	
CocaBtlgLA .74	808	13⅝	12	12¼	—1⅛
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	17	26½	26	26½	+ ½
cocaBtlgMia .20	13	7	7	7	
CocaBtlgMA .20	76	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
CocaBtlgCons .40	12	¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
CocaBtlMidw .48	21	7½	7½	7½	
Codex Corp	159	19¾	18½	19	
Coheren Radiatn	129	8½	7⅞	7¾	—1
ColemanAM Co	24	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
Columbia Corp	34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Com Share Inc	26	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
CombanksCp .40		12½	12½	12½	
Combined Prop	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ComCirgHse .26e	273	16	15⅛	16	+ ½
Coml Resources	303	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
Coml Shear .60a	39	20½	20⅛	20½	
Comwl NG 1.62	18	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1
ComwlNRlt 1.21e	14	1⅜	1	1⅜	
ComwlTelPa 1.98	15	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ½
Commun Ind .28	41	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
Commun Prop	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Compuscan Inc	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Comput Automat	204	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
CompuElSys .10e	36	3⅛	3	3	
Computer Mach	401	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Computer Usage	50	3	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
ComputrVisn Cp	109	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
Comten Inc	59	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ½
Conceptinc .07e	28	8½	8½	8½	
ConnNatGas 2.80	17	27½	27½	27½	
ConsPaper 3	73	35¼	34¼	34¼	—1
ConsolTcmak Ld	1	8⅛	8½	8½	
ConsumDist .12	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
ContConvyEq .14	41	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
ContlHairProd s	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
ContWest Ind	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ConwedCorp .50a	21	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
CoquinaOil s	91	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
Crco Inc .56a	18	13	12¾	13	
Cordis Corp	68	26	24⅝	26	+1½
CorencoCp 1.20a	7	23½	23	23½	+ ½
CornellusCo .15e	46	3⅛	3⅝	3½	+ ½
Cotton Petrol	455	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Cousins Prop	85	4	4	4	
CraddTerry .66	4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
CrawfrdCo 1	23	16	15½	16	+ ½
Cross Co	240	13¼	10⅝	12⅞	+2
CrownAmer .36a	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
CrumpEH .20	105	5	4½	5	+ ¼
CullumCos .32	246	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
Curtice Burns A	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
CurtisNoll .60	107	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Dairy Queen Str	16	3	3	3	
Daniel Intl .0	499	17⅛	15⅛	17½	+2
Danly Mach .50	3	5½	5½	5½	
Danners Inc	21	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ¼
DartDrug .13	223	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ¾
Data 100 Corp	575	8	7¼	7⅝	+ ¾
Datapoint Corp	88	10	9	9	—1
Datascope Corp	111	14¼	13	14¼	+1
DaytnMall 1.20a	16	21½	21	21½	
Debron Corp .80	26	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
DecisnData Com	266	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	
DEKALB Ag .20	1457	36	34⅛	35⅞	+1
Delhi Intl Oil	38	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
DelMontePrp .44	102	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
DelaValRlty 1.32		8¼	8	8	— ¼
DeLuxeCheck .56	689	28	27¼	27¼	— ½
DenisonMin 1.40	7	46	45	46	
Dentalloy .07e	47	6	5	5⅞	— ¼
Denv Rl Esl .60a	19	7	7	7	
DetrexChem .62e	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
DetanTun 1.30	4	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
DefintBridge 2a	4	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
Devcon Intl		3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Diagnostic Data	319	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+1
DiamonCoal .40a	53	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ½
DiamCrysSlt .60	44	11½	10½	11	— ½
Diamondhd Cp	58	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
DiamSh pfE1.15	18	20¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
DigitalComp Con	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
DiscounNY 5.90e	28	43½	42	42½	—1
Distribuco Inc s	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
DixonCrucible 1a	24	13½	13¼	13¼	
Docutel Corp	149	4⅝	4	4¼	
DosSoun .15e	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Dollar General	72	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Domain Ind .50e	9	5½	5⅝	5½	
DonaldsonInc .66	40	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Donoan Cos .80	50	6½	4¼	4¾	—2
Dorchester Gas	1244	6½	6⅛	½	— ⅜
DoughrtyBr .20e	14	7½	7	7	— ½
Dow Jones 1	161	23¾	23	23	
Dowdle Oil	211	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Downe Commun	156	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
DownenZier Knit	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBe .96	118	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
DuckwallStr .16	21		5½	6	+ ½
Ducomun Inc 1a	22	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
Dunkin Donuts	22	2½	2½	2½	
Duriron Co .88	10	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
DurrFillMed .12	130	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Dynatech Corp	16	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
EDS Nuclear .30	79	14	10½	13	+2½
ESL Inc	28	9	8	9	
Early Calif Ind	147	1⅞	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Earth Sciences	295	9⅝	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅞
Eastmet Cp 1.20	264	14½	13½	14¼	+1
EconomicLab .40	1405	35½	32¾	34⅝	+1⅞
ElPasoElec .88	395	11	10⅝	10¾	
ElbaSystem .25e	40	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+ ½
Electro Nucleon	164	8	6½	6½	—1½
ElectProtAm .10		6½	6½	6½	
Electron Arrays	69	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
Elscint Ltd	53	4⅛	2½	4⅛	+1¾
EnergyConv Dev	207	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Enrgy Ventures	8	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Envirodyne	322	5¾	5	5⅝	— ⅝
Environ Resrch	24	3½	3½	3½	
EquityOil .60	125	15¾	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Ethan Allen .55	298	13½	12½	12¾	— ¾
Evans Inc .30e	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
ExchngeBncp .44	35	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
Exchange OilGs	139	7½	7¼	7⅛	— ⅜
Executive Ind	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Extracorpl Med	151	20¼	16¾	20¼	+3½
FB Truck Ln .12	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Fabri Tek Inc	62	1	⅞	⅞	
FairLanes .10	64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
Ficonbrdg Min	9	29	27	29	+1¼
Familian Corp s	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
FarmerBros .40	79	13⅞	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
FedRltyInv .96e	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Fed ScrewW 1.20	8	15½	15½	15½	
FederatdCap .60	78	8½	7½	8½	+1
FedIncPvt .90e	87	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	264	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Finnigan Corp	14	10¼	13	13⅛	+ ¼
FstBostCp 1.25e	196	20½	19½	19½	—1
FstCap Cp 1.40	7	24	24	24	
FstCommerce 1	109	11	11	11	
FstComRlt 2.10e	485	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	—1
FstContRE 1.40e	57	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
FstFarwest Cp	17	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
FstMemRlt 1.87e	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Fst Natl Charter		41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	37	10¼	8¼	8¼	—1¾
Fitchbg GE 1.38	5	11	10¾	10½	— ½
Flexsteel Ind .28	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Flickinger .68a	13	15¼	15¼	15¼	—
FloridaCyp Gard	215	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	+ ⅜
FloridGifRl 1.44a	30	11¼	10	10	—1¼
FloridMngM .12e	58	6¼	5¼	5¼	—1
loyd Ent .20	5	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
FoodTownStr .16	35	20½	20⅛	20½	
Foodways Nat	21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
ForestOilCp 2e	694	9⅞	9	9	— ⅜
Fotomat Corp	344	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ¾
FranklinElec .28	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
FraserMfg 1.50e	161	9¼	9¼	9¼	
FredrkHerr .38e	39	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	—
FredHllywd .20r	4	5	5	5	
Friedmnind .18a	10	4	3⅝	4	
FriendlceCr .06	706	19	18	18¾	
FriendlceCr .06	706	19	18	18¾	
Friona Ind	4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
FrostleEnt .17r	13	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
FrozenFdExp .32	33	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
FullerHB .40	107	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
FultonNat .60	21	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
FurrsCaf .28	41	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gates Learjet	257	6½	5½	6½	+ ⅞
GatewayTran .60	16	7½	7½	7½	
GelcoFeld Cp .18	995	9⅝	8	9¾	+1¾
Gelman Inst	38	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Gen Automation	31	6½	5⅞	6	— ½
GenAutoPts .56	68	16	14½	15½	+ ¾
Gen Binding	75	12½	12½	12½	
eneral Care	30	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Energy .30e	442	13⅞	12½	12¾	—1
GenFinlSys .12b	236	4	4	4	
Gen Health Svc	48	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	19	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
GenTelCal pfl	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	
GenCal 56pf.90	8	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
Genova Inc	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gilbert Assoc .54	377	18¼	13	18¼	+5¼
Gilford Inst .13	19	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
GoldenStat Fds	11	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
GouldsPump 1.20	27	31½	31	31½	+ ½
GovtEmpFin .32	59	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
Gracoinc .05	137	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Graham Magnet	80	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	— ½
GraphicCont .40a	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Graph canning	37	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Graphic Science	558	10⅝	10⅛	10	+ ½
GravesTrkn .28	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Gray Tool .16	185	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
GrtAmCp .50	5	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
GtMidwest Cp	3	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
GreenMt Pow	135	5⅛	34	4⅝	—1
GreggsFood Pd	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Greydvrtg .60	59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
GulfEnergDev s	31	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
Golf Interst .10e	23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
HNC Mtg Rlty	58	2¼	2	2	— ¼
HONInd .28a	14	10½	10½	10½	
HachChem .10e	18	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
Hahn EW .20	122	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Hamburg Hamlet	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
HamiltBro Exp	109	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
HamilBroExp un	3	7½	6⅞	7¼	
HamiltonBro Pet	241	12¾	11½	12¾	+1
Hamilton InvTr	116	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
HandyDan Home	29	5½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
HannafrdBro .60	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Hardwicke Cos	23	1⅜	1	1⅛	— ¼
Harper&Row .44	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
HavatamCig .40b	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Health Tecna	139	1	⅞	1	
Hechinger Co	28	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
HenredFurn .40a	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Hexagon Labs	2	6½	6⅛	6½	
HexcelCorp .56	62	10¼	9¼	10⅛	+ ½
HickoryFarm .18	20	6¼	5¼	6½	+1¼
Hickory Furnitr	29	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Hisbee Co 1.40	18	12	12	12	
HinesLumber 2	6	28	26½	26½	—1½
HOLLYWDPark 1	8	13	13	13	
HomewodCo .04e	107	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
HookDrugs .71e	61	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Hoover Co .92	591	12½	10⅞	11½	—1⅜
HorizResrch .91e	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Howell Corp	180	21¾	19½	21	+ ¼
HubingerCo 1.40	82	21½	19	21½	+2½
HudsnPPap .60e	12	19½	8	19½	+2
Hughes Supply	233	6⅝	5	6½	+1½
Hunt Mfg .32	26	9¾	9	9¾	+ ½
Hyatt Corp	1195	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ½
Hyatt Intl	107	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
HydraulicCo 1.44	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hydrom Filt .10h	25	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
HysterCo .60a	203	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
IDS RltyTr wt	134	½	½	½	
IMS Int	343	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+ ⅜
IVAC Cp .18e	225	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅞
Identicon Corp	18	3¼	3	3	
Immuno Scienc	23	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
Imodcoinc s	49	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
IndepSq Sec 1.68	26	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Indian Head 1	2	18	18	18	
Ind Mtg Rlty	37	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ¾
Indpls Wat 1.70	31	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
Industl Fuels s	104	14½	13¾	14¼	
IndustNucinc .06	1574	4½	4	4⅝	+ ¼
Inforex Inc	118	2	1⅜	2	
Informatn Int	103	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	+ ⅞
Inform Magnet		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Insirument Lab	125	4⅝	3½	4⅝	+1
Intel Corp	886	39	35½	38⅝	+1⅞
Intercont Energ	147	9	8⅛	8¾	+ ½
Intercrit Ind .20	21	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
IntrmIn Gs 1.28a	35	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Int Alumin .28	11	5¼	5	5¼	
IntBnkWash .25	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
IntBkWashA .25	2	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
Int Basic Econ	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Interplastics .20e	8	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
InterprovPipe 1	8	13½	13	13	— ½
Intersil Inc	88	3⅝	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅝
Invent Inc	47	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅜
IowaSoUtl 1.92	47	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
JBsBigBoy .0e	42	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	3	11½	11	11½	+ ½
JacobsonStrs .30	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
JamesRiver .12e	46	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
Jamesbury .50	149	15	13⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
JasonEmpire .32	39	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ¼
Jensen Curtis	106	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Jerrico I	497	30	26½	29¾	+1¾
JohnsonEF .70	117	17¾	16¼	17¾	+ ½
Jons RB .36e		4	4	4	
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	147	17¼	14	16½	+2¼
ustinInd .40	10	8	8	8	
KMS Indust	802	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
KRM Petroleum	253	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
KV Pharm .20	43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1324	31½	26½	31	+4⅛
Kaiser Stl pfl.46	10	18½	17½	18½	+1
Kavar Corp	66	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
KamanCpA .80	46	16¼	16⅛	16½	— ¼
Kaman Cp pf 1	2	18	18	18	
Kampgrnds Am	134	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
KarProd .10e	30	11¼	11	11	— ¼
KearnTreck .10e	339	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
KearneyNatl .48	26	5½	5½	5½	
KeithClark .50e	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
KellySvcs.70	52	10½	10	10¼	
Kenai Drilling	280	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
KerrAddis A .40a	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	
Keuffel Esser .48	11	12	12	12	
Keydata Corp	4	2	2	2	
Keyes Fibre 1	17	13	12⅞	13	- 1
Keystne Center	15	1	⅞	⅞	
KeystoneInt .36a	79	14¼	13½	13¾	— ½
KeystoneOTC Fd	123	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Knape&Vogt .80	28	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Knudsen Cp .60	91	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Koger Propert	129	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Koss Corp	73	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Krafos	28	3	3	3	
KruegerWA .56	34	8	7⅜	8	
KuhlmanCp .50a	71	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Kulicke&Soffa	38	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
LMF Corp .20	44	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	209	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
LaZ BoyChr .40	9	7¼	7	7	— ¼
LacledeStl 3	70	32¼	31¾	32	-
LakeSupPow .88	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
LancastColon .36	41	6½	6½	6½	
Lance Inc .48a	40	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
LaneCo .60a	57	14	14	14	+ ¼
LawrysFds .18	25	4¼	4¼	4¼	
LawsonProd .12	52	19	18½	18½	— ½
LawterChem .34	299	13½	11½	11½	—2
Lazare Kaplan	20	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Leadville Corp	118	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	37	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	11	10¼	10	10	— ¼
LeggPlatt .32	661	8⅛	7	7¾	+ ⅜
LevingsShip .45e	75	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Lexitron Corp	14	4¼	4	4¼	
Liberty Homes	63	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	12	5½	5¾	5½	+ ¼
LimitedStrs .08	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Lin Broadcastg	105	4½	4¼	4⅝	
LincnTelTel 1.60		21½	21½	21½	
LindbergCp .50	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
LiquidTransp .30	26	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
Little AD .20	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Loctite Cp .09	1637	10½	9⅛	9⅝	— ¼
Logicon Inc	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	15	⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
LongvwFib 6.80	2	113	113	113	
LoomisCo .10r	110	4½	4	4½	+ ½
LaLdOffExp B	170	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
LouisvGE pfl.25	3	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
LouisvGE pf	44	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Lowes Co .13	179	32¼	30½	32	+ ½
Lynden Tranport	54	11¼	10½	10½	— ¼
LyonMetal .80a	27	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
M&T Mfg 1.04e	34	7	6¼	6¼	— ¾
MCI Communcat	401	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
MFY Ind .16	50	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
MGF Oil Corp	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
MTS Systems 10	22	4⅝	4	4⅝	⅜
MacDermid .52	64	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ¾
Mack Strs .16e	30	3½	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
MacMillBloed 2	34	22½	23	23½	+ ½
Macrodata Cp	36	5	5	5	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	80	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Magma Energy	11	9½	9¼	9¼	
Magma Pow Co	200	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Magneticint .02b	4	3½	3½	3½	
MajorRlty .05e	266	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	631	44½	40¾	44¼	+3½
Manitowoc 1a	17	15	14½	15	+ ½
ManningGas Oil	16	¾	6¾	6¾	
Marcus Corp		5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
MarineColloids	124	11	10⅛	10⅞	
Marion Corp	471	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ¼
MaritimeFr Car	97	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
MarkProd .25e	164	8½	7⅞	8⅜	¾
MarkTwnBnc .60	18	15	15	15	
MarketFacts .40	15	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
MarthaWhite .60	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
MaryKay .16	403	16¼	15¼	15½	— ⅜
MaullLdPlna .08e	174	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
May Petrol	364	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+1
McCormick .40a	150	35½	32½	35¼	+2¼
McDowllEnt .10e	42	9½	9	9	— ½
McMoran Expl	172	4	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	30	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Measurex Corp	311	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	—1
Madcom Inc	75	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
MedElSci Ph	116	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Medtronic	812	35¼	33	34½	+7
Merchantsinc .80	69	13¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅞
MerchntsNtl .15h	13	14	13¼	14	
Meridian Inv	11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Mervyns	81	23½	22	23½	+1⅜
Melex Corp	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mepath Inc	41	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	
MeyerFred .30b	172	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Microdata Cp	62	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Microform Data	35	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Microwave Semi	13	1½	1⅜	1½	
MidCentral Prop		4½	4½	4½	
MidexCom .28	7	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
MidlandCap 1e	33	1⅝	1½	1½	
MidwestDist A	180	2⅛	2	2⅛	
MiwinFidity .44	23	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
MidwGasTr 1.20	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
MilerRlty 1.22e	6	9	9	9	
Miller Herm .24	65	6¼	5¼	6	+ ⅛
Millipore Cp .16	153	38	36½	38	+1
MilwProSpt .23e	3	3	3	3	
MineSafiyAp .60	47	26½	23	26	+3
Miner Ind	243	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
Mineral Engrng	85	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Minnesota Fab	226	4	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	70	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
MiracleRec Eqp	4	2¾	2⅝	2½	
MissValGas 1.12	17	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
MrsSmithsP .14	28	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
Mobile GsSv 1.24	4	11½	11¼	11½	
Modern Merch	206	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
ModularCom Sys	569	11½	10½	10½	—1
MogulCorp .32	147	13¾	13	13¾	— ¼
Molex Inc	33	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Momfort Colo	66	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Monmt J Clb .50	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Moore Corp 1.20	2079	48½	46¾	48¼	+1¾
MooreProd .40	27	9½	7½	7¾	
Moore Sam .16	371	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ¼
Moran Bros	10	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
Morrisoninc .60r	55	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Mtainy Wash	73	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Mostek Corp	871	8⅞	2	7¼	—1⅝
Motionind .03e	116	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
MuellerPaul .60b	2	8½	8	8½	+
Multimedia .32	3	13	12½	13	+ ½
MurphyMotF .20	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
MurrayMfg 1.34e	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Myersind .10	83	3¼	3	3¼	
Mylan Labs	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
NBT Corp 1	6	15½	14½	15½	+1
NEI Corp	82	5½	5	5½	+ ½
NJB Inv wt		¼	¼	¼	
NRG Inc	68	2⅝	1¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
NUS Corp A	39	11	8	10½	+2½
NaChurInt .05h	19	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Narrag Cap .20a	8	5½	5½	5½	
NatByProd 1.20	2	15	14½	15	
NatConven Str	8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Nat CSS	91	9½	8¾	9⅛	— ½
Natata Comm	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Data Corp	137	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
NatGasOil .50b	13	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ½
NatlLbarty .10e	124	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
NatMedical Care	577	8¾	6⅝	8¾	+1¼
Nat Mine Svc .50	232	22½	22	22	
NatdmobileConc	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Nat Patents	818	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	— ⅜
at SecRsch .60e	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
NatTelephne s	109	15	14½	14½	— ¼
NatUtilInd 1	42	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	1	13½	13½	13½	
Nationw RE .79e	20	5½	5	5	— ¼
eedhmHarp .56	206	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1
Netrogena Cp	13	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ¾
NewAmFnd .44e	18	5½	5⅛	5½	
NewBruns Scien	70	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
NewHavWat 3.05	2	30½	30½	30½	
NJ NatGas 1.32	24	13¼	13	13	— ¼
NewPennEx .28e	5	4¾	4¼	4¼	
NewellCos .50	75	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Icoleinst .10e	55	8	7⅜	7¾	
Nielsen A .36	225	15	13¾	14½	— ⅜
Nielsen B .36	205	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Nobility Homes	25	3⅛	3	3	— ½
Noble Affiliates	438	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
NolandCo .64	50	13½	12½	13½	+1
NorandaMInA 2	8	32	302	32	+ ½
Nord Resrcs	12	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
Nordstrm Inc .40	20	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
NorCaroNG .92	94	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Nor EurpOil .30a	108	17¼	15½	17¼	+1½
Noreast Pet .20r	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
NorSTABancp 1	50	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅜
Nrthrp King .08	699	18½	16¾	17	—1
NwstNatGas .76	183	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	55	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
NwstFinInv .67e	15	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
NwstPubSvc 1.70	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Noxell Cp .56	367	14½	13¼	13¾	—1¼
Nuclear Dynam	267	8¼	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅜
NuclearSvcs .16h	156	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ½
OceanDrExp .20	171	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
Ocean Explor	301	10½	9¼	10	+ ½
Ocean Oil&Gas	40	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
Offsh Logistic	281	10⅝	9¼	9½	
OgilvyMather 1	175	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1¼
OhioFerroAl .80a	7	13	12¾	13	
Oil Shale Corp	205	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
OldStone Mtg	17	2¾	2¼	2¾	
OlympiaBrw .80	80	12½	12½	12½	
Omaha Natl 1.50	8	16½	16½	16½	
OmniSpectra .15	31	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Optical Coatg Lb	32	6½	6¼	6½	
Orbanco Inc	107	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
OreFreezDry Fd	49	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	68	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
Oshmans SportG	119	9⅛	8	8	—1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	44	17¾	17⅝	17½	— ¼
Overmyer Cp .28	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
OwensMinor .32	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
OxirdPendlbx .60	4	12	12	12	
PEC Indust	19	13¾	12½	12½	—1¼
PVO Intl .60r	27	9¼	8½	9¼	+1¼
PabstBrew 1	3239	25⅛	23⅛	23⅞	—1½
Paccarinc .80e	146	19	17½	19	+1
PacCoast Hold	61	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
PacFarEast Lin	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
PacGamsRob 1.36	42	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Pac Lumber 2.80	116	50¼	49	49½	— ½
PacUnSvc .20a	15	14½	13¼	14½	+1
PacWestn Ind	6	2	2	2	
Page Airways	10	4½	4	4½	+ ½
PakoCorp .27e	19	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Pamex Fds Inc		2¼	2¼	2¼	
Pandick Press	33	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
ParkOhioInd .50	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	513	24½	22¾	24	+1⅝
Paul Rever 1.31e	129	13¼	12¾	13	+ ¼
Pauley Petrolm	81	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
PayLessDrug .40	177	10½	9¾	10¼	— ¼
Pay N Pak .40	283	12½	11⅝	12	— ½
Pay n Save .25	169	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
PaylessCash .20	263	16½	15¼	16½	+1
PeachtreeDrs .12	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
PeaveyCo 1	101	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
PeerlessMfg .56b	13	11¼	10¾	11½	+ ½
Penn Corp	9	3½	3¼	3½	
PennVa 1.80a	14	84	81½	84	+2
PennEntarp 1.40	57	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅝
Pennz La Tx B	530	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	3295	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Penril Corp	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Pentairind s	80	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
Pepsl CBWsh .40	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
PerryDrug Strs	16	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
PetersonH&H .34	256	12½	9½	12½	+3
Petrolite 1.10	47	62	61	61½	
PettiboneCp .60b	17	18	18	18	
PhysioContrl Co	103	12½	12⅛	12½	
PiedmtAvia .30e	168	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ½
Pinkertons 1.25	301	31¼	29	31¼	+2¼
PioneerFood .10	8	6	6	6	
Pioneer HiBred	580	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
Pioner Std El .18	10	6½	6¼	6¼	¼
Pioneer Wstn	47	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Pizza Inn	232	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Planet Oil Min	243	3¼	1⅞	3¼	+1½
PollutnCont Ind	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Polymer Mat .20	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
Popell Bros .40	25	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
PostCorp .56	36	7¼	5⅛	5¼	—1½
Polt Ind .60	34	25½	25⅝	5½	
Powers Reg .70	131	8½	7¼	8½	+1¼
PrecMetalH .63a	1001	11⅜	10⅛	10⅞	+ ½
Precisn Castpart	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
PrestoProd .32e	17	9½	9¼	9½	
PrestonTruck .28	82	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Preway Inc .44	1	5½	5½	5½	
Prime Inc	128	3	3	3	
ProgressiveCp s	27	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
PropriTrAm .98a	21	3½	3½	3½	
PubSvcNCar .92	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Pulaski Furnitur	18	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Puritan Bennett	94	34½	31½	34½	+3
Putnm Duo Cap	92	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
PutDuolnc 1.20a	18	13½	13½	13½	
QuakeChem .80	28	14	13½	14	+ ½
QualityInns Int	77	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Queen Casual .40	23	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅝
RLI Corp	39	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
RPM Inc .16	44	11¼	10¾	11	— ¼
Radiation Dyn	24	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Ragen Precison	36	3½	3	3	— ½
Rainbow esrcs	192	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅜
Rainier Cos .07e	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	19	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Rapoca Energy	155	¾	51	5⅜	— ⅛
Rapoca Energy	155	¾	51	5⅜	— ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	7	5½		5½	+
Rychem Corp	76	19	187	19	—6
RaymondCp .30b	42	9½	8½	9	+ ½
Real Est Data	20	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
RltyMtgInv 1.56e	51	8	8	8	
Recognition Eq	825	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Redactron Corp	70	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ½
Redken Labs	429	17⅝	14⅝	17⅝	+2⅞
Regency Elec .60	586	22½	20⅜	22¼	— ⅛
RellanceUniv .60	58	8¾	8	8½	+ ½
Research Fuels	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	69	19½	18¼	18¼	—1
Reuter Inc	19	3½	3¼	3¼	
Revell Inc .40b	8	6⅝	½	6½	— ⅛
RexPlastics .15e	67	10¾	10	10	— ½
Rexco Ind .40		4½	4¼	4¼	
Reyn&Reyn .32	321	14	11½	14	+1
Richsinc 1.16	104	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Rieks&Son .32	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Ringaround Pds	353	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ¼
RivalMfg 1.40	1006	23½	22	23¼	+1
RoadwayExp .30	834	34¼	31¼	33⅛	— ¾
Roberts John	10	3	3	3	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	21	10	10¾	10¾	
Rocket Resrc	252	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
Rodac Corp	87	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
RogersBros .40	56	32½	31¼	32¼	+ ⅜
Rollins Burd .52a	27	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
Rosemount Inc	57	13	10	13	+3
Rospatch Cp .36b	4	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
Rolron Inc .25	9	1⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Rouse Co	1376	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
RoweFurn .32b	9	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	62	8	7½	8	+ ¼
RussellStover .56	215	13	12¼	13	+ ⅜
RykoffSE .40	13	11½	11½	11½	
Ryland Grp .02e	85	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
S&S Corp .84a	45	21½	12½	12½	
SG Metals A	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Sandgate Corp	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
SantaAnita .75p	137	6⅜	5⅝	6	— ⅜
Saslow DL Co	56	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	13	15½	15½	15½	
Scherer RP .13	309	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Scholl Inc .52	143	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Schulman .20a	43	6½	6¼	6¼	
Scope Inc	45	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	113	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	118	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Sea Pines	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Sea World	327	7½	7	7	— ⅜
Sealed Air	130	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Seeburg Ind .60b	17	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Seiscom Delta	242	4¼	3	3¼	+ ⅞
Sensormatic	112	1⅜	1⅜	⅜	
Senry Mf g	33	7	6½	6¾	+ ½
Serv Merchand s	99	7⅝	7⅛	7¾	+ ½
Servicemster .60	52	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
SevenUpCo .72	644	28¼	26	26¼	—1⅝
ShakleeCp .40	49	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
Sheldahl Co	184	4	3⅞	3⅞	
ShellCanLtd .40	35	16	15¼	16	+ ¼
ShippersDisp .36	19	7	6¾	6⅝	
ShoneyBigB .20	83	10⅞	10	10½	— ⅜
Shop&Go .10r	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Shorewood Corp	38	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Sierra Rsrch	18	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
Sigma Intl .20	15	22¼	21	21½	— ½
Sigmaform Cp	33	5	4¼	5	+ ¾
Signetics Cp	280	4	3¼	3⅞	
Siliconix Inc	50	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
SilverKingMin s	274	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
SimpsonInd 1	47	11	10	10¼	— ¾
Skyline Oil	51	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
SnapOnTools .54	460	34⅝	31¾	32¼	—1½
SolidState Scient	243	13¼	10	13	+3
Sonics Intl	67	16	16	16	
Sonoco Prod .60a	25	14⅞	14	14	— ⅜
Sonoma Vineyds	112	1⅞	¾	⅞	—1
Sorg Printing .38	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	160	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Source Cap .95e	87	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
Southn Airwy	148	3¼	3	3¼	+ ½
Southn Bancp 1	25	19	17½	19	+1½
SouthCalWat 1.08	33	12	11⅞	11⅞	
SouthCon Gas	19	19½	19¼	19½	
SouthnInd 1a	114	14½	12	14½	+2¼
SouthnNatNC .72	6	17	16½	17	+ ½
SouthnUnion Pd	122	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
SouthldPap .40	23	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	53	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
Sowst Factories	141	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
SowstGasCp 1	99	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
Swstn Pet Ch .28	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
Sthwst Scot Inns	2	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
SwstnElSvc 1.24	9	14½	14½	14½	
Southwst Leasng	31	1¾	1½	1½	
SouwstnDrg .80	2	12	12	12	
Spacelabs Inc	110	3¾	3	3½	— ¼
Spartan Foods	56	7½	6¾	7½	+
Spectra hysics	53	11¾	10⅝	11½	
Spectral Dynam	37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .40	253	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Sta Rite Ind .70	16	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
Stanadyne .92a	80	15	13½	13¾	—1¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	50	17	14¼	16½	+2¼
Standun Inc	63	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
StanleyHome 1	2	10	10	10	
Stte Exploratn	21	13	11½	11½	—2
Stoak&Ale .05e	436	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
Steak n Shak .24	119	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
STERLING Strs .20	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Stewart Info .70	40	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
StewrtSandwch s	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Storage Technol	495	8¾	8	8⅝	— ⅜
Story Chemical	90	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	99	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	19	18½	18½	18½	
SturmRuger .30a	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
SueAnninc .30	16	5	4⅞	5	
SummitProp .87e	75	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ½
Sunlite Oil Ltd	49	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Sunsir Fods	38	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Superior EI .24	64	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	61	4½	4	4	— ½
Survival Tech	317	12¼	10⅛	12	+1¾
Swedlow Inc	18	2½	2⅜	2½	
Sycor Inc	76	9	7⅝	8½	— ½
SynerconCp .40e	14	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	12	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
TIME DC .30	16	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¾
Tab Prod .10	24	6¾	6	6	— ⅜
Taco Bell	315	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Tally Corp	62	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.60a	937	38½	35½	37	—1
Taylor Rent .16	48	16¼	14	16¼	+2¼
Taylor Wine .60	187	19¾	18½	18½	— ¾
Technicare Cp	373	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	42	28	27	27	—1
Tele Comunicat	101	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Telecommun Ind	27	6	5½	6	+ ½
Telecredit Inc	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Telemed Corp	178	8⅝	6⅝	8½	+1⅞
Telescience Inc	273	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Tennant Co .56	140	30	27	27	—1
Tenneco Offshre	941	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ¼
TennecoOffsh un	9	126	122	125	+3
TennNatGas .80	4	7¾	7¾	7¾h	
Terra Resources	80	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
TerrydaIRI 1.47e	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
TexasFst Mtg	25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
ThalhmrBro .62b	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Thermal Power	4	19	18	18	—1½
Thermo Electrn	71	14⅛	11½	11¾	—2⅜
Threshold Tech	33	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
Tiffany & Co .30	271	7	6½	7	+ ½
Tipperary Corp	251	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
Tolley Intl Cp	1100	11	9½	11	+1
TonyLama .06e	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
ToroCo .50	67	1	10½	10½	— ¼
Toth Aluminum	56	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Towle Mfg .76	46	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
TranscoCos .80	909	7½	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
Transconti Oil	20	3	3	3	
Transocean Oil	19	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Tremcoinc .64	8	8½	8½	8½	
Tri Chem .16	42	10	9½	10	+ ¼
Triangle Corp	16	2½	2	2	— ⅜
trilon O&G	161	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
TropixTogs s	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
TwinDiscClu 1.30	22	20¼	19½	20½	+ ¾
Tymshare Inc	335	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Tyson Foods	46	8⅛	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
UA Col Cblvsn	19	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
UB Finl .52	20	7¼	7	7¼	
UNA Corp .10a	42	3¾	3¼	3⅝	— ⅜
UniCapital Cp	203	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
Union Planter	218	11¼	11	11	— ¼
UnionSplCp 1	22	14	13¾	13¾	
UnitArtThea .20a	42	9	8⅝	9	
Unit Cable Telev	119	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
UnitKenoMin 1e	190	10⅝	9¼	10⅝	+1⅛
US Surgical Cp	30	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .80	86	12½	11½	11½	— ½
UnitogCo .50	7	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ½
UnivFoods 1.10	30	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
Univ Ga&Oil	14	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ¼
UnivInstrmt .12a	127	6⅜	4⅞	6	— ⅜
Universty Patent	39	4	3⅞	4	
UpprPenPw 1.72	18	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Utils Ind sC p	204	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
VagabndMtr Hot	27	3	3	3	
Vall Assoc	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Valleylab Inc	84	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Valmont Ind	960	19¾	14¼	15½	—4¼
VanDyk Resrch	95	13½	12¼	12½	—1
VanSchack .28	69	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
Vance Sanders	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Vaughn Jack .32	19	20½	20½	20½	
Velcroind .60	97	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1
VeloBin Inc	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
VentronCp .44	18	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
Victoria Stations	646	12¼	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Viking Ind	88	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Va Cemical .80	3	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Va Intl	73	12½	11½	12½	+ ½
VisualGraphics s	19	2½	2⅛	2½	
Visual Science s	73	5⅛	4¾	5¼	
Volume Shoe .34	54	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
WD 40 Co .80	43	12¾	11¾	12	— ¼
WadswthPb .10e	15	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Wa'dbaum s	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Walker Color	55	4¼	3	4¼	+1¼
Walls Ind .28	6	7¼	7	7	— ½
WaltJimIN ¼.½?A	¼	5½	5½	5½	
WalterJiminv un		5½	5½	5½	
Wangco Inc	61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Warner El .70	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Warner Natl Cp	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
WashgtnGrp .25r	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	
WashNatGs 1.08	47	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Wash Scientif	29	2½	2	2¼	— ¼
Water Assoc .05e	31	19	18¼	18½	— ½
WausauPapr .60	8	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
Weatherford Int	21	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼
Webb Co .68	18	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ½
Webb Resrcs	75	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅝
Weco Developmt	143	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Weeden Co	145	9¼	8¼	9⅛	+1
WelghtWatc .20a	769	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
WeingartnJ .40e	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
WellingMig 1.10a	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Welltech Inc	72	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Welsbach Corp	76	5	4½	4½	— ½
WestCo .13	4	7	7	7	
Westcoast Pet Lt	66	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Westn Digital	60	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
WestnGear .30	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	30	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Wstn MarEl .30e	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	
WestnMtg Inv	46	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
WestnOil Shale	38	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
WestmdCoal 1.20	808	47½	43½	44½	—3
WetterauInc .60	66	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
White Shield	200	1½	1⅛	1½	
WienAirAlaska	162	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Wiley &Sons .60	3	10½	9⅛	10½	+ ⅜
Willamette .72b	80	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
WilliamsW .60a	12	14½	14¼	14½	
Wilson HJ	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Wincorp .30	7	6	6	6	
Wincorp .30	7	6	6	6	
Winns Stores .55	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
WinterJack .50	106	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
WinterarkTI .32	214	8⅛	7¼	7½	— ½
WisCentrfug .40a	3	11	10	11	+1
WiscPowLt 1.52	245	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
WiscRlEst .43e	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Wiser Oil 3.10e	8	46	45	45	—1
Wix Corp .28b	98	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
WolohanLum .10	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Wo'verPent .44a	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Woodhed Den .24	15	7	7	7	
WoodwLoth 1.18	24	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Worthng Biochm	6	7	6½	7	+ ½
Worthingtn Ind	108	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Wright WE .18	8	3	3		
WyomingNat .20	7	11½	11½	11½	
XonoxCorp .08	65	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ½
YellowFrtSys .36	926	25¼	22½	24	+1
Younker Br 1.20e	1	14	14	14	
ZionsUtahBn .80	95	15	14½	14½	— ½

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .30e	1709	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
Anglo AG 3.12e	631	59	54¾	57	+1½
Bayer AG 2.30e	118	53¾	50⅞	53¾	+4¾
BlyvoorGM 1.27e	977	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
Botswana Rst	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
BrokenHillP .33h	17	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
BufelsftGld 2.24e	337	30⅞	27¾	28½	+ ⅞
Burmah Oil .28e	431	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
CanonInc .43e	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
Dai Ei Icn	2	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
DeBeersMin .27e	420	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
DresdnrBk 2.42e	5	96½	94½	96½	+3
Fisons Ltd	672	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
FreeSt GM 3.80e	890	39⅞	37⅛	38	+ ¾
FullPhotoF .21e	86	11⅞	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
GoldFieldSA .54e	154	51	48⅞	48¾	+1
HitachiLtd 1.45e	9	40¼	39½	40	— ¾
HondaMotor .52r	11	37½	34½	37½	+1¾
IDB Bkhlds .40h	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IEM SA .40e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Kansai EP 1.37r	7	25½	25	25	+ ½
Kirin Brew .21e	112	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	1454	17⅜	15½	16½	+1
MineralRes .57e	454	3½	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
Mitsul Co .42r	14	28⅛	26⅝	28⅛	+ ⅞
NipponElec .49e	13	15⅝	14½	15⅝	— ⅛
PalabaMng 1.47e	15	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
Philips Gloeipn	348	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+
Philips Gloeipn	348	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+
PotgietsPlat .76e	566	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ½
Pres B GM 3e	613	37⅝	34⅛	36⅛	+1¼
PresSlyn G 1.64e	1051	31½	26¾	30¼	+3¾
RankOrgan .11e	3109	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅜
StHelena G 2.82e	595	48	44⅝	46⅝	+1⅞
ShiseidADR .33e		32½	31¼	32½	+ ¼
TelefDeMex .79e	57	7¼	7¼	7¼	
TelefonddeMEX B	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+
TokioMarF .88b	23	88	84½	88	+1
TokyoShibEl .90e		19¼	19	19½	— ½
ToyotaMot .21r	18	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
UnionCpLtd .35e	101	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ½
Vaal Reefs 2.05e	995	46⅝	43⅛	44⅝	+1¼
Welkom GM .66e	1340	7¼	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
WestDriefG 5.87e	692	69½	66	68⅝	+2½
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	875	30⅞	28	29¾	+1⅜
Wn Holding 5.45e	315	50¾	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅜

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	12	104¾	104¾	104⅝	+ ⅛
AbbtLab 7¾s96	5	92	92	92	+5
Abex C 8¾s77	1	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	144	68⅞	65	68	+1¼
AirRed cv3⅞s87	2	62	6	62	
AlaBnc 10¼s99	107	104¼	103½	104	— ½
AlaPw 9¼s04	43	101⅛	100⅞	101	— ⅛
AlaPow 9s2000	69	97½	95¼	97½	+2½
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	81	94	92	2⅛	—1⅞
AlaPw 8½s2001	10	90⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅜
AlaPw 8½s2003	1	87	77½	87	+9½
AlaskIn cv6s96	22	73	73	73	+1
Alexnd cv5½s96	41	46½	44	46⅛	+2⅝
AlisnMfg 8¾s79	123	51¾	50⅝	50¾	+ ⅜
AlleghL cv4s81	8	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
AllnG cv11½s94	154	79	75	77⅛	—1½
AldCh5.20s91	32	74	74	74	+1¼
AlliedPd 7s84	7	75	74½	75	+1½
AlldSt cv4½s81	11	82	82	82	
AlldSt cv4½s92	12	61½	61	61	— ½
Alld Su cv5⅝s88	88	46	45⅛	45¾	+ ¾
Alcoa 9s9	33	103½	102¼	102¼	—1¼
Alcoa 7.45s96	5	88½	88½	88½	—1
Alcoa 6s92	70	81	80	81	+3
Alcoa cv5¼s91	276	88¾	82½	88	+5½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	2	73½	73½	73½	
Alcoa 3s79	12	82	81⅞	82	+2
AluCan 4½s80	6	81½	81½	81½	
AMAX 8¼s84	45	101½	100	101½	— ¼
AMAX 8s86	83	96⅞	91½	96⅞	+3½
AMAX 7½s78	33	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Amerce cv5s92	20	63½	63	63	+ ¼
AmrHes 6¾s96	35	76	76	76	
AmAirF cv6s90	84	75	71	75	+6
AmAirlin 11s88	58	101	99¾	99¾	—1¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	25	99¼	99	99	
Amirlin 10s87	6	89½	88½	89½	+1
AAirl cv4¼s92	137	46⅞	45¾	46⅞	+ ⅞
ABrand 9⅝s99	130	103¼	108	108	+ ½
ABrand 8⅞s75	197	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+ ½
Arand 5⅞s92	40	81	81	81	+ ⅞
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	63	63	63	+2
AmCan 6s97	10	75	75	75	—1
ACenM cv6¾s91	17	34½	33	33	—1½
AExpCr 9½s82	17	102	101¼	101¼	
AexpCr 6½s77	21	96	96	96	
A Fletch 6¾s78	37	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
AForPw 5s2030	44	47½	45	45	—2
AmForP 4.8s87	16	57	56½	56½	
AGenIns 6½s94	62	102½	101	102½	+1⅛
AHoist cv5½s93	20	64½	64	64	— ¾
AHoist cv4⅝s92	7	72⅛	71½	71½	— ½
AHosp cv5⅜s99	123	114⅞	110	110	—4½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AmInv 9½s76	42	94	92½	92½	—½
AMInvt 8¾s89	2	63	63	63	
AMFd cv4¼s81	15	74½	74	74	+ ½
AmInv 9½s76	42	94	92¼	92½	—½
AMInvt 8¾s89	2	63	63	63	
AMFd cv4¼s81	15	74½	74	74	+ ½
A Medcp 7½s78	3	62½	62	62	
AMedcp cv5s97	28	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
AmMot cv6s88	360	60	57	60	+2⅝
AmStrs 9⅞s90	20	102½	101½	101½	+ ½
AmSug 5.30s93	15	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	+ ½
ASug 5.30s93r	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
ATT 8.90s2005	1681	103⅝	100⅞	103⅛	+1⅛
ATT 8⅝s2000xw	1272	103¼	102⅜	103⅛	+1
ATT 8.70s2002	469	102¼	101⅜	102¼	+1
AT&T 8⅝s07	986	102	101	101⅞	+1⅛
AT&T 7¾s82	1056	101½	100½	101⅜	+ ⅞
AT&T 7.75s77	206	104	102⅛	103	— ⅜
AT&T 7⅛s03	325	88¾	87⅞	88⅛	+1⅞
AT&T 7s2001	378	87½	86	87½	+1¼
AT&T 6½s79	245	97½	96½	97½	+ ¼
AT&T 4⅜s85	187	77½	75⅜	76½	+ ¼
AT&T 4⅝s85	39	76¼	75½	75½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	168	64⅜	63⅛	64⅞	+1⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	36	70¼	69½	70¼	+1
AT&T 2⅞s87	64	62⅞	61	62⅞	+1⅜
AT&T 2¾s75	202	98¼	97⅞	98¼	+15-16
AT&T 2¾s80	92	80⅞	79⅞	80⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 2⅝s82	30	74½	73	73	
AT& 2⅝s86	164	62½	61	62	
Ampex cv5½s94	325	43¼	42½	42½	+ ½
Anheu 7.95s99	15	90	90	90	—3
viAnnArb 4s95f	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+2⅛
ApcoOil cv5s88	179	60½	57	60⅛	+1½
APL cv5¾s88	50	67½	67	67½	+ ½
AppalPow 9s75	140	101	100½	101	+1
AppalP 8⅝s76	67	102	100½	101	— ⅛
Appal P 7Ls79	37	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¾
ARASv cv4⅛s96	60	72	72	72	+3
ArcoPip 8.7s81	201	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
Aristar 9½s8	18	85¾	84½	85¾	+ ¾
ArizPSv 8.5s75	188	101	100	100½	+ ½
ArlenRt cv5s86	7	39	39	39	
Armco 8.25s75	27	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+ ⅜
Armour 5s84	10	66⅞	65½	65½	—2½
ArmCk 8.45s84	6	103½	103	103½	+ ½
ArmsRu 6⅝s96	10	79	79	79	
AshlO cv4¾s93	50	64	62½	62½	+ ½
AssoCp 9⅞s90	48	93	92	92	— ½
AssoCp 8⅛s77	39	100	99½	100	+ ¼
AssoInv 7⅝s88	21	70	69½	70	+ ⅛
AssoInv 5⅝s77	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	
AssoInv 5¼s77	12	91	91	91	+1
AssoInv 5⅛s79	19	81	81	81	+1
AssoInv 4⅝s85	133	57	56½	57	+
AssoInv 4½s76	9	95	95	95	+2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AtchT&SF 4s95	10	55¾	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
AtlcoM 6⅝s82	14	51½	51½	51½	
AtlCstL 4.95s88	9	68¼	66	66	— ⅞
AtlRch 7⅝s03	31	94⅞	92½	94⅛	— ⅛
AtlRich 7s76	244	101¼	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
ATO cv4⅜s87	40	50	48⅞	50	+ ½
AvcoCp 7½s93	109	54⅛	52½	52½	—1⅜
AvcoC cv5½s93	169	41	40	40	— ⅜
Avco Fin 11s90	24	103	102½	102½	
AvcoFin 9⅛s89	2	99	8	99	+1
AvcoFin 7⅜s&⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
AvcoFin 9¼s90	47	93	93	93	—2
AvcoFin 8⅞s87	63	100	99½	100	
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	121	76	73½	76	
AvcoFIN 9⅛s87	20	68	68	68	
BaltGE 10¼s83	25	110	110	110	+3
Balt GE 8⅝s75	61	101	100½	100⅜	+ ⅜
BaltGE 4s93	2	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+3⅛
B&O 11s77	52	106½	106	106¼	+ ¼
B&O cv6s97	5	110	110	110	—1
B&O cv4½s10A	37	45⅞	45	45	—1½
BangP cv8¼s94	16	58½	55⅛	58¼	+5¾
Bk Cal cv6½s6	81	69	66½	68	—1
Bk NY cv4¼s94	174	88½	86⅛	87	+ ½
BankTr 8½s99	21	96	94⅛	96	+1
Bax Lb cv4⅞s90	78	115	111½	115	+4⅛
Bax Lb cv4⅞s91	190	116	112	116	+6
Beau cv4½s90A	58	57½	56½	57	— ½
Becton cv5s89	13	81	80	81	+1
Becton cv4½s88	38	88	86	88	+2
Beech cv4¾s93	61	54	53	53	
Belco cv4¾s88	29	56	55	56	
Biden cv8s90	21	90	89	90	+1½
BellTPa 9⅞s14	146	108	106⅝	107½	+ ½
BellTPa 8⅝s06	37	102⅞	101¼	102⅛	+1⅛
BellTPa 7⅝s12	15	87½	87⅜	87½	
BellTPa 7s80	17	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ¾
BellTPa 6⅝s79	3	96	96	96	+1⅞
Bendix 9¼s81	11	102⅛	102⅛c	102⅛	+1¼
Bendix 6⅝s92	18	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
BenefCp 9¼s79	5	106	106	106	+1
Benef 9⅝s75-78	95	104¼	102⅛	104¼	+1¼
BenefCp 8¼s76	5	102	102	102	
BenefCp 6¾s79	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
BenefFin 5s77	10	93½	92	93½	+ ½
BenfFin 4⅞s81	15	83	83	83	+2
Berkey cv5⅞s86	47	45⅝	45	45½	+ ¼
Beth Stl 9s2000	46	104	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	5	84½	84½	84½	
BethStl 4½s90	18	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BlackD 8.45s85	53	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛	+ ⅛
BisCas 10s75	272	101¼	100½	100¾	
Borden 8½s04	10	100	100	100	
BORGW 5½s92	15	74¼	74⅛	74¼	+ ¼
BorWAc 9½s75	40	101½	101	101	— ½
vjB&Me 6s70f	79	63⅞	62⅛	63⅞	+1
vjBosM 4½s70f	30	27	25¼	27	+3
BosEd 12½s79	209	107¾	106	106½	— ⅞
Braniff 11½s87	18	100½	100	100½	+1
Bran 5⅜s86xw	20	60	60	60	—2¼
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	5	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1⅜
BrkUnG 8⅝s99	15	90	87	90	—2
BrwnGp 6½s78	20	92¼	92¼	92	
Bruns cv4½s81		70⅞	70½	70½	— ⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	62	61	60½	61	
Bulova cv6s90	20	60½	59	60	+1
Burl In cv5s91	70	70⅛	68	70⅛	+2⅛
BurlNo cv5¼s92	100	90	89	89¾	+ ¾
Burroughs 9s75	182	101	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
CabCabF 8⅛s87	12	53½	53	53⅛	+ ¼
CaesrW 12½s90	96	77	75	75⅝	+ ⅛
CanPac 4sperp	81	46	44⅛	44½	+ ½
CarTT 9⅛s2000	8	100½	100⅛	100⅛	—2⅞
CarTT cv5⅜s88	26	78½	76⅝	77	+1⅞
Carrier 8⅛s96	13	88	88	88	+3
Carier cv5½s89	40	64	61½	64	+2½
vjCarlth 4s81f	1	13½	13½	13½	—1⅝
CastCk cv5⅜s94	11	71⅝	71	71⅝	+1¼
CaterpT 8⅜s99	30	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	— ⅛
CaterpT 8⅜s82	110	104⅛	102⅜	104⅛	+ ⅛
CaterT 6⅞s92	13	91	91	91	— ½
CaterT 5.30s92	5	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¾
CaterTr 5s77	37	5½	93	95½	+1½
Ceco cv4.75s88	9	61	61	61	
Celanes cv4s90	78	53⅞	53	53⅛	+1⅛
Cencoln cv5s96	420	46¾	43¼	46¼	+2¼
Cenco cv4¾s97	47	3½	41	42⅛	+ ⅞
Cen Ga 4s95	12	44½	44	44	—1
CenHG cv5⅜s78	10	89⅝	89¾	89¾	—1⅜
vjCRNJ 3¼s87f	86	21	20	21	
CentTel 9¼s95	17	100	100	100	+ ½
Cessna cv3⅞s92	13	58⅜	56	58⅜	+ ½
Champ cv4½s84	12	72	71	71	—
Chart NY 7s79	37	94½	94	94	— ½
Cas B cv4⅞s93	851	73	69¾	72	+1
ChaseCp 9.7s69	1154	100⅝	99⅝	99⅞	— ⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	430	82½	79⅝	80½	+1
ChseMtg 7⅝s78	359	65	60	63	+3
Chse Mtg 7½s83	286	49⅞	41	43⅞	—6⅛
ChasM cv6½s96	8	46	39	39	—9½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Chase cv10s99	104	77¾	75	77	— ½
Chelse cv5¼s93	9	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Chemetrn 9s94	11	95	94	94	—2
hmNH 6⅝s80	5	92	92	92	+ ¼
ChmNY cv5s93	27	68½	67	67	—1
ChesOh 3½s96E	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+3⅞
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅞
ChePoMd 7¼s12	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	—1¼
ChePoMd 6⅞s79	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ¼
ChPotVa 8⅝s89	32	99¾	98⅜	99	— ¾
ChPoWas 7⅜s13	5	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
vjChiErie 5s82f	21	25½	25⅛	25½	
CMStPP 5s55f	226	15½	13½	15	+ ⅞
CMSP 4½s19f	140	34	33½	33½	+2⅞
ChITH ref94	13	30	30	30	
ChrisCft cv6s89	40	45¼	41	45	+5½
Chryslr 8⅞s95	573	69½	65	68⅝	—1⅛
Chryslr 8⅝s75	83	100⅛	97½	97½	— ⅝
Chrysler 8s98	500	61¾	57⅛	61½	—3
CrysFin 9s76	749	98⅝	95½	95⅝	—3
ChryF 8.35s91	133	70	66	67	—7
ChryF 7.70s92	110	65	62½	62½	—2
ChryFin 7⅜s86	89	65	61	62	—5¼
ChryFin 7s79	81	83	80	82	1
CIC Ind 11s75	106	101	100⅜	100½	— ⅛
CIT In 8.65s82	10	103	103	103	+ ½
CIT Fin 7⅜s81	83	98¼	96⅞	97	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	110	99	98	98⅛	+ ⅜
Citicorp 9.7s89	4882	100⅜	97¾	97⅛	— ⅜
Citicorp6⅝s79	10	95	95	95	
Citicorp 6⅝s80	30	95	95	95	+1¼
CisSvc 7.65s01	5	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+2
CitiesSvc 7s78	39	99	98¼	99	+1½
CitiesSvc 6½s97	5	73	73	73	
Cities Svc 3s77	8	92½	92½	92½	
Citylnv 8¼s91	34	63⅞	62	63	— ⅜
City Invst 8s1	62	63⅞	61⅞	62	—1
Ciyt In cv7½s90	60	67⅞	66	66	—1½
CirkECr 10¼s79	62	105¾	105	105¾	+1⅜
CirkECr 8.8s76	52	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
CCC&SL 5s93f	7	22¼	22	22¼	+1¼
CCC&SL 4½s77f	107	11	9⅞	16	+2¼
CCC&SL 4s93f	1	22¼	22½	22¼	— ⅝
ClevEl 9¼s9 6'	3¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅝
ClevEllI 9s75	164	101	100⅛	100¼	— ¼
ClevElll 8⅜s05	5	101½	101½	101½	+1
ClevElll 7¼s90	41	89½	87⅝	88	+1¼
Clueft cv4¼s84	1	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
CMI In cv4⅜92	61	41½	41	41	—1
CNA Finl 8½9	31	70	69	70	
CoastStG 7¾s91	11	76⅛	75½	75½	+2
ColuGas 9⅝s99	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
CluGas 9⅝s93	56	103¼	102¾	103¼	— ⅛
ColuGas 9¼s95	36	102	100⅛	102	+5
ColumGas 9s94	16	100	98	100	+2
ColuGas 8⅝s95	5	94¼	94¼	94¼	—3⅞
ColuGas 8⅜s96	30	92½	89½	92½	+3½
ColuGas 8¼s95	3	91½	91	91	— ½
ColuGas 5⅛s85	8	76⅛	72	76⅛	+5
CoulmGas 5s82	12	76	75	76	—2
ColuGas 4⅞s83	4	78¼	78¼	78¼	+6⅞
ColuGas 4⅝s83	8	76¾	71½	76¾	+5¼
ColuGas 3⅞s79	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+2⅞
ColPict cv5⅜94	29	44½	44	44½	+ ½
ColPict cv4⅞87	10	40⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
ColuSOE s75	14	100½	99⅞	100½	
ColuSOE 8s76	6	100½	100½	100½	
ColSOE 7⅝s80	5	92	92	92	
ColSOE 3¼s86	2	55	55	55	—9
ColwMt 8.20s80	21	45	45	45	—1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	35	98½	98½	98½	+2½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ComlCr 7¾s92	13	79⅝	78	79⅝	+1½
ComlCr 7s79	9	92¼	91¼	92¼	+1
ComlCr 6⅞s77	135	98	95¼	98	+3
ComlCr 6⅞s79	19	93⅛	89⅞	93	+5⅞
COMSa cv4½91	176	66	64	65½	+1½
ComwEd 9s79	60	105⅜	104	104	—1½
ComwEd 8s75	201	101	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅛
ComwEd 8s03	42	91½	89½	91½	+2⅜
ComwEd 7⅞s76	60	101	100⅛	101	
CmwEd 7⅞s03F	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	
ComwEd 7⅛s78	20	99	97	97	—1⅛
ComwEd 3s77	42	93	91⅛	92	+1½
ComwEd 3s78	6	87½	87½	87½	
Com O cv4¼s92	230	45	43⅜	44	
CompSc cv6s94	68	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ⅛
ConnM cv6⅝s90	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Conn M cv6s96	205	61	58	58	—1
ConEd 9⅝s2000	283	82	79	81⅜	+1⅛
ConEdis 9⅛s04	183	78¼	77	78	
ConEd 8.40s03	114	72½	71	71½	—1½
ConEd 7.90s01	195	69⅝	67	67	—1⅜
ConEd 7.90s02	193	68⅝	67⅛	68	— ⅜
ConEdis 7⅞s03	194	67½	66¾	66¼	— ¾
ConEdis 5s87	13	56	54⅜	55	—1½
ConEdis 5s90	175	52½	51	51	—1½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	36	48⅛	47⅛	46⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 4⅝s91	81	48¾	46¾	48	+1½
ConEdis 4⅝s93	5	47	47	47	+ ½
ConEdis 4⅝s91	30	47½	47¼	4¼	— ¼
ConEd 4⅝s92V	16	45⅛	43½	43½	+ ⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	27	46⅛	44¼	46⅛	+3¼
ConEdis 4¼s86	22	53⅛	53	53	+ ½
CnEd 4¼s86r	5	52½	52½	52½	
ConEdis 4s88	21	48	46	47	+ ½
ConEdis 3⅝s86	57	50	49⅞	49⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 3⅝s84	33	53	52½	53	+ ½
ConEdis 3⅝s85	12	50	50	50	
ConEdis 3¼s81	9	64⅞	62½	62½	
ConEdis 3s79	37	77	76	77	+1
ConEdis 3s81	52	63	61½	63	+2
ConEdis 2⅝s82	14	56	56	56	
ConEdis 2⅝s77	85	86⅛	86	86	— ¼
ConNGas 9s95	20	102	100⅝	102	+1⅝
ConNG 8⅝s99	26	95½	95⅝	95½	+1½
ConNG 8⅝s96	5	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
ConNG 7⅝s94	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+4¼
ConNG 6⅛s92	10	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛	+1
CoNGas 5s82	1	78½	78½	78½	
ConNG 4⅞s82	8	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+5
ConNG 4⅝s87	3	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
ConNG 4⅜s86	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+4⅞
ConPw 11⅛s94	61	104¼	102¼	104¼	+1⅛
ConPw 11⅛s82	132	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞	+1
ConPw 8⅝s76	85	101	100	101	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	55	84	80⅞	84	+3⅝
ConsP 8⅝s2003	17	82	80⅞	80⅞	—2⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2001	1	78	78	78	—1½
ConPw 7⅝s99	12	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
ConsP 7½s2001	15	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅜
ConP 7½s02Jun	100	72	70¼	72	+1⅞
ConPw 6⅞s98	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	—1⅞
ConPw 6⅝s98	38	63½	63	63¼	+ ¼
ConPw 5⅝s96	31	59¼	57⅜	57⅜	+ ¼
ConPw 4⅝s89	28	55⅞	54⅝	55	—1¼
ConPw 4⅝s90	10	56	56	56	+ ½
onPw 4½s88	5	54	53½	53½	— ½
ConPw 2⅝s75	35	98	97¼	97½	+ ½
ConAircv3½92	83	39⅝	38⅞	39	— ¼
ConCan 8.85s04	13	102	99½	99⅛	— ⅛
ContCan 8½s90	15	100	99⅞	100	
ContIllCp 10s89	417	101	101⅛	101¼	— ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConHllCp 6⅝s79	3	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	+2⅛
ContMt cv6¼s90	218	23	20½	22	
ContOil 9⅛s99	22	104	104	104	— ½
ContOil 4½s91	15	64⅛	63⅜	64⅞	+1⅜
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	222	101⅛	100½	100¾	— ⅜
ContDat 5½s87	2	71	71	71	
CoopL cv7½s91	12	67⅛	67	67⅛	—1⅞
CoopL cv4½s92	15	41¼	40	40	—
CopwStl cv5s79	9	99½	98⅞	98⅞	+2⅞
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	10	80	80	80	+3
CornGG 8.65s80	24	104	103½	104	+ ½
CousinM 6.5s92	146	28	26	27	—1
Crane Co 7s93	5	82	81	82	+2
Crane Co 7s94	159	79¼	73	78¼	+ ⅜
CraneCo 6½s92	67	85	83	85	+3
Crane cv5s93	4	159	146½	158½	+8½
redFin 9⅝s75	5	100	100	100	+ ½
Cresct cv5½s90	9	61	61	61	+1
CrockN 10s94	387	102	101¾	102	
CrocN cv5⅜s96	67	68½	67⅜	68	+1
Crucible 6⅞s92	2	76	76	76	+2
CyprusM 8⅝s85	3	101½	101½	101½	
Dartln cv4½s97	73	75	73	74	+1
Dayco cv6½s96	34	68	67¼	67¼	— ¾
ayco cv6s94	27	62½	61⅞	61⅞	+1½
DayHud 9⅝s95	19	101	100	101	+1
DayHud 7⅝s94	1	80	80	80	
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	42	105½	103	105	
DaytPLt 8⅛s01	50	84	84	84	—2⅝
DayP&L 3s78A	1	85	85	85	+2¼
DaytPL 2⅝s75	19	98	97	97	+ ¾
DeereCo 4s83	19	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ¾
DeereCr 8¼s75	87	101½	101⅛	101½	+ ½
DeereCr 8⅛s82	12	103	102¼	102¼	
vjDLW 4½s85l	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+1⅜
vjDLW inc93l	7	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅞
DelaPL 3⅞s88	2	56⅛	56½	56½	+7½
DelmPL 9⅝s83	3	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
DelMo cv5¼s94	65	78¾	76	78½	+2½
DetEd 12⅝s82	180	109⅞	108⅞	109⅞	+ ½
DetEd 12½s79	105	109¼	107⅞	109	+1⅛
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	16	93½	92⅛	93½	+1½
DetE 9.15s2000	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅞
Det Edis 9s99	3	87	86	86	—1
DetE 8.15s2000	17	87⅛	77½	87⅛	+9
DetEdis 8⅛s01	77	76	75⅜	76	
DetEdis 7½s03	5	67	67	67	+1⅛
DetEdis 7s76	61	98⅛	97⅞	98	
DetEd 3⅜s76	29	917	91⅛	91⅞	+1⅛
DetEd 3⅛s80	10	71	71	71	+1
DetEd 2⅞s84	15	53	53	53	—1
DetEd 2⅝s82	4	62	62	62	+4⅝
DiGior cv5¼s93	4	51	51	51	+1
PDiGior cv5¼s93	4	51	51	51	+1
Dillngh cv5½s94	21	55½	54½	54½	+ ½
Diverl 9⅞s91	113	62	58	60	—1⅝
Divrln cv5⅞s93	1	48	48	48	
Doug Airc 5s78	4	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+2⅛
ow 8.90s2000	145	102½	102	102½	
Dow 8.75s2000	24	103	102	103	+ ⅝
DowCh 7.75s99	5	92	92	92	2
DowCh 7s03	35	92¼	92½	92⅛	+5
DowCh 6.70s98	10	85	85	85	+3½
DPF cv5½s87	10	53	53	53	—2
duPont 8.45s04	179	102	107	102	
duPont 8s81	432	103½	102	103⅛	+ ⅜
DukePw 13s79	121	113⅛	111⅛	112⅛	— ¼
DukePw 9⅛s04	50	102	100⅛	100⅛	—1
DukePw 7⅜s02	2	83	83	83	+2⅛
DkePw 7⅜s03	19	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—1⅛
DukePw 7⅜s02	12	81	81	81	— ⅜
ukeP 6.85s78	2	91½	91½	91½	
Duplan cv5½s94	17	28⅞	27	27	+1
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	68	102¼	100¼	102¼	+1
DuqsnLt 5s2010	3	52⅜	52½	52½	+2⅛
DuqsnLt 3⅝s88	3	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+4⅞
DuqsnLt 3⅛s8	10	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	—1⅞
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	10	90¼	89⅜	90¼	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
DuqsnLt 2⅝s79	17	79⅝	78	79⅝	+3⅛
East AL cv5s92	121	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
East A cv4⅞s93	156	39½	38½	39	— ⅞
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	5	164	164	164	+1
EG&G cv3½s87	15	58	5½	58	+3
ElPa cv8½s95A	109	100½	98¼	99	[illegible]
ElPaso cv8½s95	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
ElPas cv6⅞s73A	107	76	74½	75½	+1⅛
ElPaso cv6s93	15	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
Englhd cv5¼s97	155	79	75⅞	78½	+2⅞
Equit Gas 9s06	3	90	90	90	+ ⅛
vjErie 5s2020f	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
vjErie 3⅛s90f	10	11½	11	11	
vjErie 3½s2000f	80	11⅛	11	11⅛	+1⅛
EssexInt 9¼s75	114	100¼	99¾	100	+ ⅞
Essex cv5⅛s96	19	77½	77½	77½	— ⅜
Evans cv6¼s94	289	44½	40	44½	+4
Exxon 6½s98	204	85½	83¼	84⅛	+ ⅛
Exxon 6s97	128	81¼	78⅛	79⅞	+ ⅛
ExxnPipe 9s04	58	105	104	104½	+
Fairch cv4⅞s92	51	48	46	46½	—1½
FalcnM 8.85s96	9	88⅞	89	88⅞	[illegible]
Fam.yFin 5s81	25	63	62½	62½	
FamFin 4⅞s90	1	40½	40½	40½	+1⅛
Farah cvs94	30	47⅞	45	47⅞	+2⅞
Fedders 8⅝s94	90	60	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
Fedders cv5s96	136	41	38¼	41	+3⅛
FdNMt cv4⅞s96	971	94	89	93½	+3⅛
FdPac cv5½s87	169	110¼	104½	110½	+6⅞
FedPapBd 5s81	3	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ½
Fibrbd cv5⅛s98	87	77	75	75	—3
Fibrbd cv4¾s93	8	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	—
Finan 10⅛s90	64	102	100½	101⅛	— ⅜
Firestne 8½s83	10	103½	103¼	103⅛	
FstBkSys 6⅞s79	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
FstComBk 7⅛	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+3⅞
FstIntBn 9⅞s97	85	103⅛	102	102½	+ ½
FstIntBnc 9s83	75	103½	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
FstMt 9s75-78	74	63	62	63	
FstMtge 8⅛s77	79	50	48	48	—2
FstMtg cv6⅞s85	6	33	32½	32½	+1½
FstNBos 6⅝s80	14	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
Fst Pen cv7s93	35	67½	67	67½	—1½
FstSec 10⅝s99	62	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ½
FstSecur 7s79	10	9	91	91	
FstUnR cv7s91	1	70½	70½	70½	—1⅛
FstWisc 8⅛s96	10	78½	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
FWisNB 6.8s80	3	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
Fischb cv4⅞s97	91	67	66	67	+ ⅛
FishFd cv6⅛s94	10	76½	76½	76½	+1
FlexiV cv4¾s97	27	60	58	59	+3½
FaECt 5s2011	1	57	57	57	+1
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	172	106⅛	105⅛	106	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	148	103½	102	102⅞	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅝s75	160	101	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
FMC cv4¼s92	35	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞	+1⅛
FoodFair 8⅞s96	10	75	72⅞	75	+2⅞
FoodFair 4s79	47	72½	70⅞	71	—
Ford Mt 9s94	40	104	103⅝	103⅝	—
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	11	100⅛	98⅞	100⅛	+1
FordMt 7.40s80	72	98⅝	99	99⅛	[illegible]
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	248	100⅜	100⅛	100	[illegible]
FordMt 6⅞s79	11	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
FordCrd9⅞s81	30	106⅛	106	106⅛	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	27	100	100	100	
FordCrd 8.7s99	13	97	97	97	+ ⅛
FRDCrd 8⅛s81	11	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅞s76	69	102⅞	100⅞	100⅞	—1
FordCrd 8⅛s82	85	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞	—1
FordCrd 7⅞s03	42	90⅛	88	90⅛	
FordCrd 7¼s79	19	97½	96	97½	+ ⅛
FordCrd 7s8	10	97	95⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	78	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
FordCr cv4⅞s98	370	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	— ⅛
FordCr cv4½s96	116	59	5	58	—1
ForeDal 4½s80	1	80	80	80	+3
FoMcK cv6s94	239	72	71⅛	72	+ ⅛
Fruehf cv5⅜s94	38	63	62	62⅞	— ⅛
FruehF 7.50s78	30	98	96⅞	98	+1½
FruehFin 7s79	9	89½	8	89½	+1½
Fuqua 9⅛s98	99	71⅞	70	70	—1⅞
FuquaInd 7s88	19	61	58	61	+2
GACCp cv5⅞s94	119	30	28⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	482	95⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	235	77⅞	75	75⅞	[illegible]
GenElec 8⅛s04	59	103⅝	102⅛	103⅛	[illegible]
enElec 7⅛s96	17	95	95	95	
GenElec 6⅝s79	43	97⅛	95⅝	97⅛	
GenEl 5.30s92	37	78	77⅞	78	+1⅞
GenElec 3⅝s76	126	98⅝	96	98⅛	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	30	105	104⅛	105	+ ⅜
GnElCr 8.6s85	77	103	101⅞	103	+ ⅜
GElCr 8⅛s76	35	102½	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
GnElCr 7⅞s78	148	10	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
GenElCre 7s80	55	97⅞	97	97	— ⅛
GenElCr 7s79	11	97	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
GnElCr 6⅝s77	47	99⅝	98⅝	99⅛	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	79	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞	— ⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	287	101	17-32	100⅞	[illegible]
GenFds 7½s94	20	100⅛	99	100⅛	+1⅛
GenFds 3⅝s76	11	96	94⅞	96	+1⅛
G Host cv11s88	7	80	80	80	
G Host cv5s88	5	47½	47½	47½	+1⅛
GenInst cv5s92	126	50	48⅛	50	+1
GenIns cv4⅝s95	[illegible]	58	54	54	
GotAc 8⅞s99	58	101⅞	100⅞	101⅛	— ⅛
MotAc 8⅝s77	136	104	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 8s88	118	96	92½	96	
GMotAc 7⅞s94	35	93½	92	93½	+1⅞
GMotAc 7⅝s95	146	88½	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
GMot Ac 7⅝s80	113	88⅞	87	88⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s92	55	87⅛	86½	73	5
GMotAc 6⅝s88	42	85	83½	85	+1⅛
GnMOTAc 5s77	151	95⅞	94⅛	95¾	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	59	88½	85⅞	87⅞	+1⅞
GMotAcc 5s80r	5	87½	87½	87½	
GnMotAcc 5s81	92	87½	85⅛	85	[illegible]
GMotAc 7s87	63	7	74⅛	75½	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s82	31	82	80⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	174	81¼	79½	80	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	40	75⅛	74⅛	74½	—1⅛

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Private Placement

These Bonds having been placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Vienna

DM 50 000 000.-
9¼% Bearer Bonds of 1975
due March 1, 1982

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
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AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES AVEC CONCOURS POUR LA FOURNITURE DES ELEMENTS D'UN SERVICE DE COMMUTATION DE DONNEES

Les prestations demandées porteront notamment sur :
- Les matériels de commutation;
- Les études et la réalisation du logiciel de commutation.

*

Plusieurs sociétés à compétences complémentaires pourront s'associer dans le cadre d'une même soumission, les conditions permettant d'assurer une maîtrise d'œuvre unique devant être alors clairement indiquées; dans cette hypothèse, un chef de file devra être désigné.

*

Les sociétés intéressées se procureront les documents nécessaires à la Direction Générale des Télécommunications.
La date limite de retrait de ces documents est fixée au 20 mars 1975.

Les offres devront parvenir avant le 30 mai 1975, à 18 h, à la Direction Générale des Télécommunications. Elles seront rédigées exclusivement en langue française et les prix exprimés en francs français.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GMotAc 4½s85	4	76	74½	74½	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	154	89	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	83	98½	98 3-16	98⅛	+5-16
GenPU 10¼s80	191	102½	101⅝	102	
GTCal 9⅝s2000	23	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
GTCal 8⅞s96	5	91	91	91	+1
GenT El 9⅝s95	20	104½	104	104½	+ ⅜
GenT El 9⅝s79	56	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+ ½
GenT El 5⅝s76	151	102¼	101¼	102¼	+ ¼
GenT El 6⅛s91	85	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
GnTIEl cv6¼s96	158	79	77½	78⅝	+ ⅜
GnTIEl cv5s92	31	63½	62½	63⅛	+ ⅛
GnTel cv4s90	11	57	56	57	+1
Genesco 9⅞s76	4	96	95	95	— ½
GaPac cv5¾s94	217	106	105⅛	105⅛	
GaPac cv5¼s96	178	90½	89¾	90	
GaPow 11s79	450	104⅞	102⅞	104⅛	— ⅜
GaPow 8⅝s2000	28	87	86⅛	86⅝	+ ½
GaPow 8⅝s04	78	81⅜	80	80⅞	— ⅜
GaPow 8½s2001	724	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅜
GaPow 7⅞s2003	13	76	76	76	+1
GaPow 7¼s2001	110	72½	70⅛	72	
GaPw 7½s02Dc	13	70½	68⅞	68½	—2½
GaPw 7½s02Jly	19	71⅛	70½	71⅛	+1⅛
GaPow 7¼s2001	35	70	68	68	—3
Goodrich 7s97	46	76	74	74⅞	—1⅛
Goodyr 8.60s95	5	101¾	101¾	101¾	+3¾
Goodyr 7.35s97	6	83	82⅛	83	+1
GordnJ cvs98	52	63	57⅞	63	+5⅛
Gould 9½s95	5	92½	92½	92½	+1½
Grace cv6½s96	16	91	90	90⅛	— ⅜
Grace cv4¼s90	11	63	62⅛	63	— ⅛
Granit cv4½s94	32	66	65	65⅞	— ⅞
Grant 4¾s87	114	29⅞	27¼	27¼	—2¼
Grant cv4¾s96	535	22	20	21¼	—3
Grant cv4s90	17	29	29	29	
GtAAMtg 8.75s83	404	23	18	22½	—1
GtAAMtg 7.35s79	259	23	20½	23	— ½
GtNoN cv4½s71	33	77	76⅛	77	— ½
Greyh cv6½s90	103	80½	79	80½	+1½
Grolier 9½s91	86	52	49¼	52½	+5¼
Grolier cv4¼s87	43	26	25	25½	+ ½
Grumm cv4s99	130	75½	74½	75	+ ½
Grum cv4¼s92	73	47	45	46½	+ ⅛
GulfMO 5s15A	3	48	48	48	+5
GulfMO 5s56f	6	44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
GulfOil 8½s95	101	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ ⅞
GlfRes cv6¼s91	807	112½	101¼	111¼	+8⅝
GulfWn 7s03A	150	65	63	65	+ ¼
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	144	67⅛	63	63⅞	— ⅜
Gulf Wind s87	4	65	65	65	+3⅞
GulfWfInd 6s88	25	66⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
GlfWn cv5¼s93	245	67½	66½	67½	+ ½
GlfWn cv5¼s87	184	75	73	75	+1
GlfW cv5¼s87A	30	75	74⅞	75	+2
Hallibrtn 8¼s81	75	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	+ ¼
HamPa cv5s94	6	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	+1⅛
HawEl 9s2000	7	98⅛	98	98	+2
HawnEl 8.2s01	40	81½	81	81	
HellerW 9½s89	2	98	98	98	+3
HellerW 9¼s91	3	89¼	89¼	87⅛	—2¼
HelerW 7¾s93	7	79⅞	79⅛	79¼	+3
HELMRP cv5s87	8	197¼	197¼	197¼	—
Hercln cv6½s99	360	104	96½	103⅞	+7⅞
Heubln cv4½s97	222	73	68½	71⅛	+2¾
HillsSp cv5¼s88	29	42	41	41	+ ½
HiltnH cv5⅝s5	44	62¼	62	62	
HoernW cv5s94	21	77	75⅛	79	+4⅝
Holion 9½s95x	1	87	87	87	—1¼
Honeywell 4s76	10	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅞
HonyF 9.65s81	129	103	102	102½	+ ½
HonywFin 7s78	10	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+1⅝
HospAffil 10s99	40	77	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
HostInt cv5¼s94	44	55	53⅞	54	— ½
HousFin 10½s94	18	106½	106	106	— ½
HouseFin 9s76	113	103¼	102⅛	102⅞	+ ¼
HousFin 8¾s75	153	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	— ⅛
HousFin 7⅜s99	25	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	— ½
HousFin 7½s95	7	86½	86½	86½	+4
HousFin 4⅞s81	15	83	83	83	+1
HouseFin 4s78	42	91½	89½	90½	+2⅛
HousLt cv5⅞s85	31	87	85⅞	87	+1
HouNG 9.75s95	10	105	105	105	
Homt cv4½s92	1	51	51	51	
Human cv6s89	8	62	60	62	+2
IllBelTel 8s04	40	96	95	95⅝	— ¼
IllBell 7⅝s2006	2	92	91	91	+ ⅜
Ill BelT 7⅝s81	18	75⅝	75	75	+
IndBellT 10s14	92	111	109⅞	111	+1⅛
IndMich 10¼s02	23	105½	104	104	—1
IndMich 6½s78	75	95⅛	95	95	+2
IndstNtl 8¼s96	5	81	81	81	+2⅞
IndNatl 7.40s81	100	92⅛	91	92⅛	+ ⅛
InlandSt 8¾s95	5	100⅛	97⅞	100	
InlandSt 4½s89	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
InlandSt 4½s87	2	68	68	68	+5⅞
Insilco cv9¾s99	43	88	87¼	88	+1⅞
Instiltinv 7⅜s80	12	30	30	30	+3
IntHarv 9s04	4	100	100	100	
IntHarv 6½s98	10	75	75	75	+4⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	6	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	
IntHarC 8⅞s75	163	100 5-16	99⅞	100	—1
IntHarC 8⅞s91	52	95	92⅛	94	—1
IntHarCr 7½s94	34	84½	83	83½	+
IntHarCr 7s77	86	99	98	99	+1
IntHarC 4⅞s81	26	80	80½	80⅛	— ¼
IntHarC 4⅜s79	137	85	83	85	+ ½
IntMin cv4s91	189	100¼	98	100¼	+4
Int Pap 8.85s95	12	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
IntPap cv4¼s96	24	66	65	65½	+ ⅛
IntTT 11s82	155	107½	106⅞	107½	
IntTT 8.90s95	40	97⅛	96	96	—1
IntTT 8.30s75	55	101	100 17-32	100 25-32	—3-32
IocoH cv5¼s89	12	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+1
ITT Bkg 9¾s95	7	98	98	98	
ITT Ray 8s96	1	72	72	72	+3
JimW cv5¼s91	83	87½	85	87½	+2¼
JoneLau 9⅞s95	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—2⅛
Jones Lau 8s98	5	83	83	83	+
JoneLau 6¾s94	26	65	64	64	
KanMil 9½s90	12	85	85	85	
KanCPL 2¾s76	10	92	91½	91½	+3½
Kennect 7⅞s01	18	86	86	86	—1
KentPw 7⅛s80	5	90½	90½	90½	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	7	78½	78⅛	78⅛	
KimbCl 5⅝s92	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
Kirsch cv6s95	24	73¼	73	73½	
Kraftco 8⅞s04	22	102½	102⅛	102⅜	+1⅜
Kresge v6s99	393	92¾	91¼	92	— ½
Kroger 8⅞s75	110	101½	99⅞	99⅞	—1⅛
Kroger 8.7s98	52	93	91	93	+1
viLSMS 3½s97f	68	21½	19	21½	+5½
viLSM 3½s97r	9	17	16	17	
LearSieg 10s04	31	83⅜	82½	83	+1⅛
viLVHT 5s84f	1	18	18	18	
viLehV 5sC03f	5	8	8	8	+3
viLehV 5sF03	2	8½	8⅛	8½	+4⅛
viLehV 4sA03f	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—2⅛
viLehV 4sD03f	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
LibMcN cv5s89	51	58⅛	57⅞	58½	
LiggMyer 6s92	8	79	79	79	+1⅛
Litton 8⅞s76	238	97	96	96¾	+ ½
Litton cv3½s87	80	38	37	38	
LMI Inv 6⅝s82	212	25½	23¼	25	+1¼
Lockh cv4¼s92	390	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Loews 6⅞s93	279	66	64¼	65	+ ⅛
LomN cv5½91	58	56	55	56	+ ½
LoneSG 8.95s99	5	95½	95½	95½	+1½
LonSl cv5¼s93	13	63⅛	63½	63½	+3
LongIsLi 9¼s82	48	104½	103½	103½	—1⅛
LongILt 8¼s75	16	100 23-32	100⅛	100 23-32	—19-32
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	7	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ½
LouGE 3⅛s84	1	65	65	65	—1
LouNsh 7⅞s93	25	75⅛	79⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
LouN 3⅞s2003	2	49½	49½	49½	
LouNSIL 3s80	1	70⅛	70¼	70¼	+ ½
Lowenst 8⅛s96	5	83	83	83	
LTV Cp 7½s77	394	133	123	130	+7
LTV Cp 5s88	573	48½	46⅞	48½	+1⅛
LykYng 11s wi	347	91½	87	91½	+2½
LykY 7½s94old	252	69	67⅛	67⅛	—
Lyk 7½s94new	113	69	67	69	+1¼
MacDon cv6s87	12	50	49½	50	+ ½
MackF 9¾s91	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
MackF 9⅝s90	43	93	92½	92½	+ ⅞
MackF 8½s77	45	99½	95¼	99½	+ ⅜
MackT 5⅞s81		81	81	81	+ ¼
Macke cv4½s92	2	43½	43½	43½	+1
Macmill cv4s92	15	48	48	48	+1½
MacyCr 7⅞s77	5	95	95	95	—2¼
Macy cv5s92	13	66½	65⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
MaineC 5¼s78	25	79	78	78⅛	—1¼
MeYnkP 9.1s02	13	97½	95	97½	+1½
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
MAPCO 11s75	60	101⅛	101¼	101½	— ¼
MarO 8½s2000	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Marcor 6½s88	175	77½	75⅞	76½	+ ⅜
Marcor cv5s96	168	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ¼
MartM cv6s94	80	74½	74	74	— ¼
Mass El 8⅞s75	5	101	101	101	+ ½
MassM cv6¾s90	9	71⅛	70	70	— ⅛
MassM cv6¼s91	79	60	57	58⅛	+ ⅛
MayDSt 3¼s78	10	87½	87½	87½	+5½
MayDSICr 9s89	29	96	93	96	+3
MayDCr 8⅞s76	50	102¼	100½	102¼	+ ¼
McCror 7¾s95	276	38	35½	35½	—2½
McCror 7⅝s97	133	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ¾
McCror 7s94	207	36	35	35	—1¼
McCro 7½s94n	24	36½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
McCro cv6½s92	23	36¼	36	36	— ¼
MCror 5⅞s76	5	86	85	85	—1
McCrory 5s81	27	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+1
McDerm 9.7s9	12	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	+3⅛
McDerm 8.9s84	15	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
McDD cv4¾91	50	60⅛	56	60⅛	+5⅛
McGHl cv3⅞s92	28	47	49	49	—1
Medus cv5¼s88	21	69	67	69	+1
Mellon 10s89	684	103⅞	102⅛	102¾	— ¼
Mellon 7.8s82	48	100½	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
MelS cv4⅞s96	78	61	57½	60⅛	—3¼
MGM 9s92	18	84½	83⅞	84½	+ ⅛
MGM cv5s93	92	70	64	70	+5
MGIC 8⅞s88	35	82	81½	81¾	+ ¾
MGIC cv5s93	190	54½	52½	54	— ½
MICHBT 7¾s11	85	92⅞	90½	92	
MichBT 6¼s78	20	96½	95⅛	96½	+1
MichWis 9⅜s74	5	99½	99½	99½	+4½
MidldMtg 8s80	11	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	—6⅞
MilLab cv5¼s94	31	66	64½	65	—3
MplsStL 6s85	15	64⅛	64	64	
MissRvCp 8s94	75	95	94	95	+1
MisRivTr 9⅝s90	5	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+2⅛
MKT incSV23f	13	9	9	9	
MoKant 4s90	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
MoPac 5s2045f	197	47	46	46	— ⅛
MoP 4¾s2030f	32	47	46	46	+ ½
MoPac 4¼s90	12	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
MoPa 4¼s2005	58	45⅛	45	45⅛	
MobilAl 8.45s85	99	101¼	100	101¼	
MobilOil 7⅜s01	37	9	91	9	+2
MohkD cv5¼s94	175	21½	20	21½	+1
Mongrm 10¼s75	180	101	100½	101	+ ½
Monsa 9¼s2000	35	103	102½	102½	+ ⅛
MtdCr9¼s90	75	100	96½	99½	—1¼
MJTWdCr 7¼s88	13	84	83⅞	84	
MtWCr 4⅞s80	10	80	80	80	+ ¾
MonyM cv7s98	6	78E	70	70	
Morgn cv4¾s98	516	91½	90	90⅛	—2⅛
viMoE 3½s2000	30	17½	16⅛	17½	+ ½
MtStTT 9¾s12	87	108¼	107½	108¼	+ ⅛
MtSt TT 9s2018	78	103½	101¾	103	+1⅛
MtSt TT 7⅛s13	21	92½	92	92⅛	+ ⅝
MtSt TT 3⅛s78	1	87	87	87	+ ½
Nabisco 7¾s01	15	92	92	92	+3
Nabisco 7⅝s03	25	98	90	90	+2⅛
NarraEl 10½s80	5	104	104	104	— ⅛
NatBisc 4⅝s87	14	78	70	70	—1⅛
NatCan cvs93	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+2
NatCash 7.7s94	12	84	84	84	— ¼
NCashR cv6s95	249	76½	74½	76½	— ⅛
NCtyL cv6½91	23	57	56	56	— ¼
NCTL cv5½88	26	47	47	47	+ ½
NatDairy 4⅝s92	6	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
NatDairy 3⅛s76	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
Nat Dist 5s83	3	73½	73	73	—1⅛
NDist cv4½s92	49	69½	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅛
NFuelG 12½s83	91	110½	109	109	
NFuelG 8⅜s75	82	101	100	100	— ¾
NHom cv4¾s96	202	27½	24⅛	25⅛	—1½
NatInd 10s99	6	78	76	76	+ ½
NatInd cv5¾s88	32	56	55	56	+1
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	10	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+1
NatrlGas 6¾77	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	—3⅛
NCNB 8¾s99	1	85	85	85	+4
NEngTT 8¼s09	135	100	93⅛	100	+17
NEngTT 8.2s04	57	96	94½	96	+ ⅛
NEngTT 8s03	5	93½	93½	93½	+1
NEngTT 7⅛s07	6	87	87	87	
NEngTT 6⅞s79	44	96½	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
NEngTT 3s82	4	72	72	72	+ ½
Newhall cv6s95	25	7	71⅞	71⅞	+2
NJ BellT 9.35s	48	106⅞	104⅞	106	+1¼
NJ Bell 7¾s13	18	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1⅛
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	57	88	85½	88	+ ½
NYBkSv 10s81	291	104½	103⅛	104	— ½
viNYC 6s80f	65	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
viNYC 5s2013f	62	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	+1⅛
viNYC 4½s2013f	34	6½	4½	6⅛	+ ⅜
viNY 4½s2013r	20	5	5	5	
viNYCen 4s98f	147	7⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
NYConn 2⅞s75f	3	28	28	28	—1⅛
viNYLW 4½s73f	50	8	8	8	—1⅛
viNYLW 4s73f	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
viNYNH 4½s22f	186	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
viNYNH 4s87f	28	7¾	7¾	7¾	
NYSEG 10.6s82	81	108¼	106	108¼	+ ⅜
NYS EG 8½s75	20	100	100	100	
NYS EG 7⅝s81	2	95	95	95	+1
NY SusW 4s94	1	69	69	69	—1
NYTel 9⅞s2010	70	104¾	104	104¾	+1¼
NY Tel 9s14	137	102⅞	101½	102⅞	+ ⅞
NYTel 8.30s12	139	97¾	96⅛	97¾	+2½
NYTel 8s2006	28	94	93	94	
NYTel 7¾s2006	46	92½	90⅛	92½	+1½
NYTel 7⅞s2011	5	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅞
NYTel 4½s91	71	67¼	65½	67¼	
NYTel 3⅛s78	1	89	89	89	+ ½
NYTel 3⅛s78	1	89	89	89	+ ½
NYTel 3⅛s78	1	89	89	89	+ ½
Nnytel 3⅛s78	1	89	89	89	+ ½
NiagM 12.6s81	161	109¾	109	109½	+ ½
NiagMP 4⅞s87	11	61½	61	61	
NiagMP 4⅛s83	9	59	59	59	—3
NorW 4.85s2015	3	50	50	50	
NorfkW 4s96	3	53	53	53	—2
NorlinMus 9s88	1	81	81	81	+1
NoAMfs 8⅛s79	12	61⅞	60	61⅞	+1⅜
NorAPh cv4s92	155	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ¾
NortIlG 8⅛s76	26	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	—1⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	32	103½	102	102	—1⅛
Nor N G 7⅛s92	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2¼
NorNG 5⅛s79	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ¾
NorNG 4⅞s80	7	85	85	85	+5½
NorNG 4⅛s78	2	89	89	89	
NorNG 4⅜s81	3	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅞
NorNG 4⅜s83	7	73⅞	73¼	73¼	— ⅜
NorPac 4s84	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
NorPac 4s97	4	55⅞	54⅛	55⅞	+1⅞
NorPac 3s2047		35	32½	32½	—1½
NorSlaP 3s78	5	86	86	86	+4
NorSlaP 2⅝s75	6	97	96 17-32	96 17-32	—15-32
NSP Wis 4⅞s94	10	58	58	58	+2⅛
Northp cv4⅞s87	45	63	63	63	
Nwstind 7⅛s94	41	78⅛	77	77⅛	+ ⅜
NwnBell 10s14	194	110½	109	110½	— ¼
NwnBel 7⅞s11	10	92½	91	91⅛	+ ⅛
Nwnell 7⅛s85	32	89¼	88½	88¼	— ¼
NwnBell cv4s79	17	96⅛	96	96	— ½
Nwnmu cv4s91	2	63	62	63	+1
NortSim 6s98	13	70	70	70	+2
ccldP cv7½s96	345	91	90	90⅛	+ ⅜
Ogden cv5s93	40	64	63	63	—1½
OhBellT 7⅞s13	74	92¼	91⅛	92¼	+ ¼
OhBellT 7⅛s11	53	88¼	87½	87½	—1
OhBellT 6⅝s78	2	96	96	96	+ ¼
OhioEd 10s81	147	108	107¼	107¼	— ¼
OhioPw 12⅞s81	107	108¼	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
OhoPw 10⅛s82	225	104	102	102½	—1¼
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	2	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
Ohio Pw 6⅞s75	36	91½	90	91	+1
Ohio Pw 6½s77	16	95⅛	95	95	—1
Oneida cv5⅛s88	8	61	60	60	+3
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	41	85	83	85	+1⅛
Outlet cv5½s86	1	63	63	63	
OwenIll 9s81	15	103⅛	102½	103⅛	+ ⅜
OwenIl 7⅝s01	16	91	91	91	+8½
OwenIll cv4½s92	92	77	76⅛	77	— ¾
PacE 9.5s82	116	109	108	108	—1
PacGE 9⅝s06	140	105½	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
PacGE 9⅛s06	75	104	102	104	+1⅛
PacGE 8⅞s02	51	101½	100¼	101½	+ ⅛
PacGE 8s03	45	93¾	90	93¾	
PGE 7⅜s05ZZ	5	90	90	90	+ ½
PacGE 7⅛s04	26	88¾	87½	88¾	+3¼
PacGE 7⅛s03	36	88	85¼	88	+3
Pac G&E 5s91	32	70⅞	70	70¼	+ ¼
Pac GE 4⅝s92	4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅞
Pac GE 4½s86	5	74	74	74	+4½
Pac GE 4½s90	6	63	63	63	
Pac GE 4½s93	2	63	63	63	
Pac GE 4⅛s95	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
PacGE 3⅜s79	6	88	87	88	+1
PGE 3⅛s84 W	10	63	63	63	— ¼
PGE 3⅛s84 X	7	65	65	65	—1
Pac G&E 3s77	23	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s79	60	82⅛	81	81¾	+ ¾
PacGTran 8s90	13	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—6⅛
PacLtSv 8⅞s93	5	88	88	88	+2⅞
PacNwTl 8⅞08	167	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅜
PacwT 8⅛1	11	100	99	100	+
PacNwTel 7s79	7	99¼	99	99	
Pac SwA 6s87	5	62¼	62¼	62¼	
PacT&T 9⅛s11	261	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ¼
PacT&T 9⅛s84	115	104	101¼	103⅞	+ ⅞
PacT&T 9.1s84	67	106	105	105	+ ½
PacT&T 9s81	74	105⅛	105½	105⅛	
PacT&T 8⅝s06	96	101	100	100½	+ ⅛
PacTT 8.65s05	134	100½	99¼	99¾	+ ⅜
PacT&T 7.8s07	41	92⅞	90⅛	92⅞	+25
PacT&T 7⅝s09	20	88¾	88⅞	88¾	—1¼
PacT&T 7⅛s80	25	97⅛	98⅛	97¾	— ⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s05	13	89	87⅞	88	—1
PacT&T 6⅞s79	13	9½	96½	96½	— ⅜
PacT&T 4⅞s88	25	69⅛	67½	69⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s87	4	59	59	59	—1
PacT&T 2s85	20	61⅛	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	531	86⅞	82	84	+5
PAA 11⅛s86	576	86	81	81½	+2⅛
PAA cv7½s98	1431	79	67	67½	+5½
PAA cv 5s89	2576	38	34½	34½	+3½
PAA cv 4⅞s79	28	75	72	73	+10
PAA cv 4½s84	162	51⅞	46⅞	47½	+7½
PAA cv 4½s86	2288	34	31	31½	+2⅞
Paprct cv5¼s94	3	53	53	53	+1½
Pork H cv4s72	15	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ¾
viPennC 6½s93f	x2	53	53	53	—1⅛
PennDx cv5s8	31	70	70	70	
Penney 9s99	10	102¼	102	102¼	— ⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	38	102½	101½	101½	+2
PennyF 9.45s81	25	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
PennyF 7⅜s91	33	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+5⅛
PennyF 3s87	25	70	70	70	+1⅛
PennCo cv9s94	14	95½	95	95	—1¼
PennPL 10⅛s82	10	106⅛	106	106	+1
PennPwLt 3s75	3	98	98	98	+12
viPa RR 4¼s81f	81	11½	11⅛	11½	—1
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	5	11	11	11	
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	6	100	100	100	+1
Pennzoil 8⅞s75	244	101⅞	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	36	87	83	88½	— ¼
Pennzoil 7½s88	25	83	82	82	
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
Pennzl cv5¼s96	85	73¼	70	70	—1
Peoria E 4s90f	10	40	40	40	+4
Pepsico 8⅞s83	96	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
Pesico 8¼s85	83	100⅞	100	100⅞	
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	175	104	100	102½	+1⅛
Pet Inc 8s91	3	91	91	91	-2
Pfizer 8½s97	20	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
Pfizer cv4s97	42	91⅛	87⅛	91½	+5⅛
PhelpsD 7s78	63	99⅞	97⅛	99⅞	+1⅞
Phila BW 5s74f	10	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+1
phila El 12⅛s81	252	107⅛	108	109⅛	
Phila El 11s80	176	107½	105½	105⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 9s95	67	97	96⅛	97	+ ⅜
Phila El 8⅛s76	26	102⅛	100⅛	102	+1½
PHILA El 8⅛96	35	89½	86⅛	89½	+2⅛
Phila El 8s75	25	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
hilEl 7⅛s2000	6	82	81½	82	+1⅞
Phila El 7⅛s98	9	79⅞	79⅞	79⅛	—2⅛
PhilaEl 7 ½s99	60	84½	83½	84½	+2
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	31	80	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
Phila El 6½s93	26	72	67¼	72	+4⅛
Phila El 6⅞s97	38	69	68⅞	68⅞	+1⅛
Phila El 5s89	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
Phila El 4⅞s87	21	63¼	62	62	+1⅞
Phila El 4⅞s86	2	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	—1
Phila El 3⅞s88	10	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ½
Phila El 3⅛s83	8	65	65	65	+1½
Phila El 2⅞s81	2	65	65	65	+1
PhilMor 8⅞s04	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+1
Philip In 10s77	8	93	92	92	—1
PhilP 7⅞s2001	20	91⅛	91¼	91¼	—1½
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	63	92	86⅞	91	+5½
PlonNG 9½s75	11	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
PlonNG 9¼s82	71	105⅛	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅜
PCC&SL 5s75f	106	29	23½	29	+4½
Pittsion cv4s97	3	53½	52½	52¾	— ¼
PolEIP 9½s05	54	102	101	101⅞	— ⅛
PolEIP 8⅞s09	12	90	90	90	+ ½
PPG Ind 9s95	24	100	98	98	—2
ProctG 7s2002	12	89	89	89	— ½
PubSvCol 7½s02	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
PubSEG 12s04	167	112	111	111	
PubSEG 9s95	72	99⅞	95	97⅞	— ⅛
PubSEG 8½s04	16	95	93⅛	95	-4½
PubSEG 4⅜s77	3	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅜
PubSEG 3½s75	42	98	97½	97½	— ¼
PubSvln 9⅝s81	5	106½	106¼	106¼	
Pubsvind 7s82	2	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+1⅛
PugetSd 10⅛s83	5	107	107	107	+ ¾
Pullman 5⅞s97	5	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Pullm Tr 10s55	2	106	106	106	
PullmTr 8⅜s85	2	98½	98½	98½	+3½
Purex cv4⅞s9	43	63	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅛
QuakOat 7.7s01	10	93	93	93	+1
RCA 9⅛s90	30	101	101	101	— ⅛
RCA 9s75	100	101	100½	100½	+7-32
RCA cv 4½s92	112	57⅛	57	57½	+ ½
Ramad cvs95	8	83⅛	80	83	+4⅛
Ramad cv5s96	249	44	42	43	
RapAm 7⅞s85	62	50	47	47	—3½
RapAm69 7s74	82	39	36½	36½	—2
RapAm72 7s94	218	38½	34⅛	37	
RapidAm 6s88	519	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
viRoads 3⅛s95f	166	26	25	26	+ ½
RdgBa cv5½s89	36	90⅛	90	90	+2⅛
Reeves cv4s91	8	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ¾
RelianGp 9⅞s93	68	70½	68⅞	70	+ ½
RelianGp 9⅞s99	192	70	67⅛	69	+1⅞
RepMf cv7½s90	15	48½	48½	48½	
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	49	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ½
Rever cv5½s92	64	5	53X	53⅛	
ReyM cv4⅞s91	45	56	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
Rey Tob 7⅛s94	20	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+2⅛
RiegelT cv5s93	16	52⅛	51½	52	+ ½
RochT cv4⅛s94	36	68½	68½	68½	
Rockint 8⅛s95	5	90	90	90	+2⅛
Rockim 8.3s96	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+2
Rckint 7.3s77	20	98	98	98	
Rockin cv4⅞s87	8	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Rokin cv4½91	43	57⅛	56	57	+2
Rohr cv 5½s86	23	59⅛	59½	59½	— ¼
RyderS 10½s90	115	100½	99⅛	100	— ⅞
RyderS 9⅛s82	137	96⅛	90¼	91	+ ⅛
RyderS 8⅜s92	39	73½	73	73	— ⅛
Safeco 7s78	5	95⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ¼
StLouSF 4⅞97	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
StReg cv4⅞s97	25	77½	79	79	—1½
SanDGE 9.3s79	33	104½	103	103	
Sanders cv5s92	212	45	40½	44¼	+3½
SaFeln cv6¼s98	116	93	91¼	92	— ⅜
SaFePip 8⅛s80	5	100½	100	100½	+ ½
SaulRlEs 8⅛s80	362	57	50	57	+7
SavnhEl 8⅛s75	7	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Schlitz7.20s95	25	84¼	84¼	84¼	+6¼
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	8	93	93	93	+1
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	2	77	77	77	+1
SCM cv 5⅞s88	100	69	66	69	+3
ScottP 8⅞s2000	20	102	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
ScottP 9⅛s2000	5	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅜
ScottP 8.16s85	54	101	100½	101	+ ½
Seagrm 7⅝s96	5	88	88	88	1
Seagrm 7⅞s78	14	98⅛	98¼	98¼	+1⅛
Searle 7½s0	54	101	100	101	+ ⅜
Sears R 8⅞s95	4	103	103	103	
Sears R 8g1s76	x85	102½	101¾	101¾	— ¾
Sears R 6⅞s93	22	86	84⅛	84⅛	—2⅛
SearRAc 8⅞86	19	102¼	102¼	102¼	
SearsR Ac 5s82	49	85⅛	84	85⅛	+ ¼
SearRAc 4⅞77	19	9	92⅛	94	81
SearlnL cv6s94	88	29½	27½	28	— ½
SecuPac 7.s82	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+5⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	61	101	100	101	+1
ShellO7 ⅛s2002	15	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	5	75	7	75	— ⅛
SherW cv6⅛s95	46	95	94½	94½	— ½
Signal 8.85s94	57	95	93⅛	94	—1
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	35	137½	132	137¼	+3¼
Singer 8⅛s76	315	99¼	98	98	—1
Singer 8s99	80	74	72	73½	+1½
SkellyO 8.15s76	10	101	101	101	
Skil Cp cv5s92c	21	47⅛	47	47	
SmithA 10⅛s95	7	101⅛	101½	101⅛	+ ⅜
SmitKr 8.15s84	125	101⅞	101	101½	— ⅛
Socony 4⅛s93	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ¼
Socony 2½s76	23	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
SohioBP 9⅛s99	5	105½	105½	105½	
Sol B cv4⅛s92	1	53	53½	53½	+ ½
SoCenBl 10s14	159	110	109½	110	+ ¾
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	80	97½	97	97⅛	— ¼
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	75	97½	96⅛	97⅛	+ ½
SoCenBl 7⅛s07	20	89½	89	89	— ½
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	12	87	86⅛	87	+ ½
SoCenBl 6⅝s77	6	98½	98½	98½	
SoBellT 9.05s03	140	104¼	103	103	— ¼
SoBellTel 8s14	53	95¼	94⅛	95¼	+1¼
SoBellT 7⅛s13	10	89½	89½	89½	— ½
SoBellT 7.60s08	18	84	88¼	88½	—3⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	47	100¼	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
SoBellT 6½s79	20	98	96	98	+2
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	59	79½	73½	79½	+ ½
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	15	106	106	106	+1
SoCalG 8.85s95	25	95	94⅛	94⅛	—2⅛
SoCntGs 9½s95	15	101⅛	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
SoNGas 9⅛s76	103	102½	101⅞	102⅞	+ ⅞
SoNGas 6⅞s79	73	95½	94⅛	94¼	— ¼
SoNEngT 9⅞s10	34	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+ ½
SoPac 4⅛s81	17	74	72⅞	74	+1½
SouthRy 5s94	2	63	63	63	
SoRyMem 5s96	2	59½	58½	58½	— ⅛
SwnBIT 9.25s15	129	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+1⅛
SwnBIT 8⅛s07	205	101½	100⅞	101⅛	+ ¼
SwBellT 8⅛s14	73	98	97	97⅛	+ ¼
SwnBIT 8.20s82	137	103½	102½	103	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s13	12	91	90	90	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s12	31	88⅛	88	88	— ⅛
SwBellT 7s78	37	100	97	99⅛	—1½
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	16	83	82	82½	+ ½
SwBellT 6⅛s79	13	95½	95⅛	96½	+ ½
SwBellT 3⅛s83	10	70½	70⅛	70½	—1
Sw PS 8s75	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Spiegel 5⅛s83	16	68⅛	60⅛	68⅛	+10⅛
Sprag cv3⅛92	63	46	42	42	—3
StBrand 7⅛s01	15	88	88	88	+4
StdOilCal 7s96	68	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
St Cal 5⅛s92	60	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
St O Cal 4⅞s83	7	79½	79½	79½	— ½
SidOInd 9.7s89	916	102⅛	101⅞	102⅞	+ ⅞
SiOilInd 9.2s04	88	104½	104⅛	105½	+ ½
Sid OilInd 6s98	21	80	78⅛	80	+ ½
StOilInd 4⅛s83	46	81¾	80½	81¼	+1⅛
SiODh 8½s2000	21	101½	99¾	100	+2½
SiOilOh 7.60s99	10	89	89	89	+ ½
Sid Packg 6s90	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—4⅛
StPkg cv5¼s90	7	44½	44	44	—1½
StPrud cv6½s90	21	66	66	66	+1
Standex cv5s87	11	65	65	65	— ⅛
StaMutInv 9s80	14	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Stauff cv4½s9	54	92	90	90½	+ ½
Steven cv4s90	5	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
Stokely 8s98	3	86	86	86	+1
Slorer cv4½s86	36	63	61	62	+1
SuavSh cv5s97	64	38½	38	38	
SunOil 8½s2000	15	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ½
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	29	102½	101	101⅛	+1
unsM cv6⅛s89	63	95½	93⅛	95	+3
SutroMtg 6⅜s82	67	52½	52	52	— ⅛
Sybron cv4⅛87	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
alcoit 9⅛s76	92	96	94	94	—1
TalcotN cv6s94	236	37	35½	36½	+1
Tandy 10s94	127	88⅛	86	87½	— ⅞
Tandy 6⅛s78	3	89	89	89	+1
Tappn cv5⅛94	77	44½	44	44	+ ½
Teledy 10s04	521	78	76¼	77⅛	— ⅛
Teledy 7s99	77	61	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅞
Teledy cv3½92	112	43	41⅛	43	+1
Telex Cp 9s96	625	31½	27⅛	30½	+1½
Tenneco 9s78	48	103	102⅛	102½	— ⅛
Tenneco 9s94	125	95⅛	94⅛	95	+ ⅛
Tenneco 8⅞s75	273	100⅞	100¼	100½	— ⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s91	14	92½	90½	92½	+5½
Tenneco 7s93	9	79⅛	79	79⅛	+ ½
Tennco cv6½92	106	88⅛	87	88	
Tenneco 6s79	151	89¼	88¾	89¾	+ ¼
TVA 9⅛s95	25	109	108¼	108¼	+ ¾
TVA 9⅛s95r	10	108½	108½	108½	
TVA 8⅞s75	146	101½	101	101¼	+ ¼
TVA 8.10s79	106	104	103	103⅛	+ ½
TVA 8.05s99	117	98½	98	98	— ¼
TVA 7⅛s98C	28	94⅛	94	94⅛	— ⅛
TVA 7.70s98	15	95⅛	93½	95⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	40	92	91	92	+1
TVA 7.40s97Dr	30	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	
TVA 7.35s97B	121	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	+1
TVA 7.35s97Br	20	91½	90⅛	91⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	54	94⅛	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅞
TVA 7.35s98A	29	91½	90	90½	
TVA 7.35s98B	29	91½	90¼	91½	+ ¼
TVA 7⅛s76	83	101½	101	101½	+ ½
TVA 7s97	25	88¼	87⅛	87⅛	— ½
Tesoro cv5¼s89	214	96	90	93½	+ ½
Temaco 7⅛s2001	14	95½	94⅛	94⅛	
Texaco 5¼s97	58	77⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅞
TexasCo 3⅛s83	14	74	74	74	+ ⅛
Texind 7¼s92	13	68	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅜
Texfl cv4⅞s96	131	30	29½	29½	— ¼
TidaM cv5¼s91	85	112	111½	112	
ToledoEd 10s82	7	106½	106	106½	+ ⅜
ToledoE 9s2000	50	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+2⅛
TrallmF 7⅛s78	5	93	93	93	+ ⅞
Trane cv4s92	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	
TW 11s86	102	94⅛	93½	94⅛	
TWA 10s85	14	92½	90⅛	92	— ½
TWA 6½s78f	195	68	66	67½	— ½
TWA cv5s94	449	40½	39⅛	40⅛	+1¼
TWA cv4s92	631	34½	32	34⅛	+2⅞
TranFin 7⅞s91	30	82	80	80	—2
Travler 8.70s95	47	100	99	99½	— ½
TriSoMtg 7⅛80	22	50	50	50	
TriSoMt cv7s92	10	37	36	36	
TylerCp cv5s73	65	68½	68	68	+2
UGI Cp 9⅛s75	30	101¼	100	100	— ¾
UnCarb 5.30s97	35	74	73	74	+1
UnCorp cv7s89	32	65	65	6	
UnCrp cv6s88	2	56	56	56	+1½
UnOCal 8⅞s82	58	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ¼
Un OCal 8⅛s76	115	102⅛	101½	101½	— ⅛
Un OCal 6⅛s98	10	77	77	77	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	9	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
UPacC cv4⅞s99	88	121	116	121	+3
Un Pac 8⅞s85	27	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅜
Unlroy cv5½96	228	58½	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	41	65⅛	65	65	+ ½
U AirL cv4⅞92	20	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅜
UAirc cv5⅛s91	13	69	67½	68	1
UAirc cv4⅞s92	90	60	58½	58½	—1½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	47	63⅛	62½	63	— ½
Un Brnd 6⅜s88	20	52	52	52	—2
U Bran cv5¼s94	137	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	—1⅛
UnGasC 4⅛s77	11	94	94	94	— ⅛
UnGasP 10⅛90	24	96	95	96	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	4	92⅛	92⅛	92⅞	+37
UnJerBk 7.95s	40	91⅛	91⅛	91⅞	+1⅛
UnMrch 9½s95	20	93	93	93	
UnMrch cv4s90	91	52	51	52	
U Nuclr cv5s88	179	58⅞	57⅛	58⅛	+ ½
US Gyp 4⅞s91	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
US Plywd 8s96	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
US Rlt cv5¼s89	45	39⅞	39⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
US Steel 7⅛s01	24	92	91⅛	92	+ ¾
US Steel 4⅞s96	247	65⅛	63	61½	+1¼
US Steel 4½s86	12	75¼	75	75¼	+ ½
US Steel 4s83	74	78	76⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
UnitTele 9.4s99	15	95⅛	90	95⅛	+5⅛
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	75	100⅛	99⅛	100	—1
UnitUtil cv5s93	17	68	67½	67½	
UtahPL 10⅛s83	25	108½	108½	108½	+1⅛
UV Ind cv5⅞9	89	71	69	71	+1
UV Ind 5⅛s95	23	54	50½	54	
Verynuc 9⅛s98	16	99	97½	99	— ⅞
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	39	60	59	59	—1
VaE Pw 3⅜s81	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	50	99	98½	99	
Wabash 4⅛s91	81	51	50⅞	50⅞	
Websh 4s81	11	9	69	69	— ½
Walgrn cv5½91	16	62⅛	59⅛	60⅛	—1⅛
WallM cv6½91	13	63⅛	63	63	+1
WeanU cv5½93	66	48	45⅞	48	+2
Wean 5½s93n	33	48	45	48	+3
viWShr 4s2361f	31	10	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
viWShr 4s2361r	21	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	80	103½	102⅛	103⅛	+1⅛
WnArL cv5⅛s93	65	73⅛	72	72	—1
WnBncp 7⅛s82	10	95	95	95	
Wn Elec 8⅞s95	60	102	100	101	
WU Cp 10⅞s97	213	79⅛	76¼	78⅛	— ⅞
WU Cp cv5¼s97	354	45¼	44¼	45	+1
WnUnT 8.45s96	83	70½	66⅛	68	—2¼
WnUnT 8.10s98	65	64⅛	63	64	— ½
WnUnT 7.90s97	26	63	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
WnUnTel 6⅛s8	23	59½	58½	59½	
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	10	53	51	51	—2
WnUn Tel 5s92	25	45½	43½	45½	+2⅛
WestgCr 8½s91		57⅞	76⅛	76⅛	+2⅛
WestgCr 7.6s97	25	69	67⅛	69	+1
WestgCr 7.2s78	80	92½	92	92	+ ½
WestgEl 8⅞s95	307	94	91½	93⅛	+ ⅞
Weyrsr 8.5s84	23	102½	101⅛	102½	— ¼
Weyrh 8⅞s2000	107	100¼	100	100½	— ⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	30	102	101⅛	101⅞	— ⅜
Weyrhsr 8s85	253	101¼	100½	101½	+1¼
Weyerh 7.65s94	30	95¼	95¼	95¼	—1⅛
Weyerh 5.20s91	25	75½	74¼	75½	
WhigSt cv3⅛47	24	97	96⅛	97	+ ⅞
WhitCn cv5½92	63	66	65	65	
WhitM cv5¼s93	42	56	55	56	+1
Whittkr 10s88	15	75	73½	75	+2
Wickes cv9s99	54	85	3	85	+2
Wickes cv5s94	45	52	51½	51½	— ½
WillRs cv5⅛s87	62	79	78	79	+ ⅞
Wms Cos 11s81	140	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	
WisCen 4½s29f	6	45	45	45	+2
WiscTel 8s14	15	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
WiscTel 7⅛s07	115	87⅛	85½	86	+4
Wilco cv4½s93	57	65	64	64	—2⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	196	93	92	93	+ ½
Woolwth 7⅛s96	47	79½	78½	78⅛	+ ⅜
Wyly cv7¼s95	73	33½	31½	31½	—1⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	107	102⅛	102½	102½	— ¼
Xerox cv6s95	395	113	107¼	113	+5½
YngSh 10½s2000	8	95⅛	93	95	+2
Zapata cv4⅞s88	26	67½	67⅛	67⅛	—2⅛
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	1	69	69	69	+1½
Zapat cv4⅞s88C	22	63⅞	67½	68⅞	+ ⅜
Zayre Cp 8s96	52	60½	60	60	+1
Zayre cv5⅛s94	45	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	17	60	59	60	+ ⅜

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 6½s77	8	95	95	95	—2
Austral ½s79	2	93	93	93	
Austral 5⅛s81	6	86	85	85	—3
Austr 5280n	5	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Cnada 2⅜s75	35	96 17-32	96½	96 17-32	+1 1-16
CaucaVal 3s78f	13	72	72	72	—6
Chile 3s93f	4	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Cuba 4½s77f	43	17¼	16	17¼	+1⅛
EiropC 8⅞s79	23	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	+1
ItalPUt 3s77	21	96	96	96	
Japan Dv 6s77	2	99½	99½	99½	
viKreu 5s59xf	20	4⅛	4	4	
Mexico 8⅛s97	30	76	75	75	—2½
Mexico 7⅛s81	5	91	91	91	
Mexico 6⅛s79	9	92½	92½	92½	+7⅛
Milan 5⅛s78	5	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
Norway 5½s76		196⅛	9⅛	96⅛	+ ⅜
Nova Scot 9s76	18	102	100½	100½	— ½
Pol as4⅛s68f	6	32¼	30¼	30¼	—6¼

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-83	96	97¼
Australia 8-88	99	100½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	83	85
Cavado 7-80	92	94
Centrest 8¾-83	102½	104
CCA 8⅛-80	98	99½
CCA 7-84	98	99½
CCA 8-86	98	99½
CECA 5¾-86	90	91½
CFE 8½-86	79	81
CFE 7¾-78	98½	100
CFE 8½-79	100½	102
Communautés Urb 8-86	99½	101
Crédit Nat. 8-88	98	99½
CUF 6¾-77	96	98
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	100½	102
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-88	96½	98
Escom 7-78	101	103
Escom 8¾-86	93½	95
Escom 9¼-80	110	112
Fomento 5½-78	93	95
Greater 5¾-84	88½	90
Imatran 6-78	94	95½
Manitoba 7-89	94	95½
Manitoba 9-82	107	109
Nancy 8-86	98½	100
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	97	98½
North Scot. 8-84	97	98½
Bedernes 6-80	100	102
Reed 6¾-83	90	91½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	95	97
S.D.B. 8-86	98	98½
SNCF 7¾-86	96½	98
Watney 7-84	93	94
A.C.O. 10-79	101	102
Apel 9½-85	99	100
Bass 7-81	65	67
Con. City 10-79	101¼	102¼
Iceland 8¾-88	91½	92½
Iceland 10-84	101½	102½
St. Oil Ind 8-88	90	91
Briss 8¾-89	78	80
Pechiney 8¾-88	91¾	92¾
Cofiroute 9-89	97	98
Oslo 8⅞-83	96	97
[illegible] 10-81 (FL)	103	103fl.
Ireland 8¾-83 (BF)	97½	98½
KHD 6¾-87	83	
KLM 8¼-85	97¾	
New Zealand 7-87	91	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	84	
Ontario Hydro 7½-88	94¼	
Phillip Morris 6¾-87	88¼	
Quebec 6½-87	85	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84¼	
Saab 7¾-88	89¼	
Tenneco 7¾-86	89.15	
Worldbank 6½-82	88.12	
Worldbank 6¾-87	87½	

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	93¼
Copenhagen 6¾-87	69¾
Courtaulds 6½-87	67¼
Courtaulds 7¾-87	81¼
Daimler 8-83	100
Elec. Council 7¾-86	86½
ESCOM 6¼-87	70
Eurofima 6¼-87	87¼
ZIB 7¾-83	95½
Finland 7-83	83.10
Hammersley 6¾-87	78¼
IAD 6¾-87	84¼
ICI 6¾-82	75

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-88	80	82
CECA 8-89	95	96½
E N E L 7¼-88	77	79
Eurofima 7¾-81	94	96
Interfrigo 7½-88	87	89

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	80	82
EIB 7-86	87	89
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Eur. 7-87	77	79
Denmark 6¾-87	70	72
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	60	62
Finland 7-87	78	80
ISE 6½-87	60	62
Oslo 6¾-87	70	72
Reed 6¾-87	57	59
Slater 7¼-87	56	58

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¾-81	86	88
BASF 7½-87	76	78
CNT 7¾-84	83	85
EIB 7¾-81	84	86
Gervais 5-87	62	64
New Zeal. 7½-87	75	77
Oslo 7¾-87	75	77
Petrol BP 7-80	84	86
Quebec 7½-87	76	78
Renault 7¼-87	75	77
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	75	77
Roussel 7-79	91	93
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	93	95
World Bank 7¼-87	75	77

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	103	104
AMRO 9½-79	103¼	104¼
Arbed 6¾-80	87¾	88¾
BP 6-79	90½	91½
Cons Foods 6½-80	92¾	93¾
Eurofima 5¾-79	91	92
EIB 9½-79	103	104
Govest 6½-79	92½	93½
Holl Inns 6½-79	80½	82
KLM 6-79	89½	90½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104½	105¾
New Zealand 6½-79	93	94
Philips 6-79	91¾	92¾
Sperry 6½-79	94½	95½
St. Brands 6½-79	93	94

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	3	1⅝	1⅞	
Alicity Ins .15		4	4½	
AmBkrInsFla .20	12	4	4⅛	+ ½
ABkrLfFla .20b	3	8½	9¼	+ ¼
Am Capitol .10e	3	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
AmComwlth Fin	6	2⅛	3	
AmFidelLfe .08	9	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
AmFndrsLfe .16	3	7¼	8¼	— ¼
AmGoarntyFnl s	8	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
AmHeritagLf .30	25	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
AmIncomLIf .10r		8⅛	9½	
AmIntlGrp .24	135	45⅛	45⅛	
AmIntlRein .14	23	31R	33	
AmInvstLfe .10e	20	2⅞	3⅛	
AmNatlFinl .42	21	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Pioneer Cp s	2	3¼	4	
AmReinsur 1.20	48	14⅛	14⅞	
AmReserve .24	126	2⅞	3⅛	
AmStatesLf .10e	3	9½	10	
AmUndrwrtr .30	4	10¼	11	
Assoc Madis .05e	36	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
BMA Corp .58	13	9½	10	+ ⅛
Bnkrs SecLf .25	11	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Benef NatCp s		2⅛	3⅛	
BenefStdA .40	11	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
BenefStdB .40	6	5	5½	— ¼
CalWstnState .60	2	10½	11½	
CarolCasity .20e		2½	2⅞	
CentennlCo .40e	419	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
ChaseNatLf .90e	9	10¼	11¼	— ⅛
Chespk Lf A .24	3	4⅛	5⅛	
Chespk Lf B .24		4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.40	137	36	36½	— ⅛
CoastStaCp .27	3	4⅛	4⅛	
College Univ	26	4⅞	5⅛	
Colon LfAc .24	120	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
Columbia Natl		3	3½	
CombinsAm .60	714	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
Conn Gen Ins .88	384	37	37½	— ⅛
ContAmLife .92	2	13½	14¼	
Cotton StaLf .10e		3⅛	4⅛	
Criterion Ins .60	z52	29½	31½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	286	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
CrumFor pf2.40	1	67	71	
Durham Life .80	4	17¼	19	— ¼
ERC Corp .56	80	18¼	19¼	
EldoradoGen s		1⅛	1⅜	
EmpFirMar .20e		3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Empire Gen	2	2⅛	2⅜	
EmployrCas .80a	z97	17	18½	
Equit Gen Cp .40	1	11¼	13¼	
EquitLfelowa .50	8	13⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Farm Home Life		3⅛	4⅛	
FarmNewWL .16	49	44	46	+2
FarmersGrp 1	97	49	50	+ ⅜
FidelCp Va	22	1⅞	2⅛	
Fidel Un Life .60	9	17⅜	18¼	— ⅛
FinlSecGrp .32	9	4⅛	4⅞	
FstAmFin .28		5⅞	6⅛	
FstColonyLfe .32	13	6⅛	6½	
FstExecutive Cp	9	3⅛	4½	
FstFederLf .32a		5½	7	⅞
First United Inc				
Fortune Nat s	19	4¼	5¼	
FoundationFinl s		1	1¼	
FounderFinl .05e	z96	2¼	2½	
Franklin Life .16	359	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Rensur .40	87	148	152	+7
GeoWashtn Cp	7	3	3½	
GermantnIns .34		6	8	
GlobeLfeAcc .20	22	11⅛	12⅛	
GovtEmpIns .80	336	24⅜	25¼	
GovtEmplyIn wt	16	8⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
Gov Emp Lfe .20	69	27	28	— ½
Gt Equity Finl		4½	6	
GtSouthnCp .52	5	11⅜	11⅞	+ ¼
Guaranty Nat		2⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Hamilton Intl	9	1¼	1½	
HanoverIns .50	6	6⅛	6⅞	
HartfStmBlr 1.68	z58	31	32	+ ½
Home Benef 1	8	21	22	
IndepLibty Lfe	10	1⅛	1¾	
IndepLfeAcc .46	88	8	8⅛	
IndianaGrp .50	22	8⅛	8⅞	+ ½
Intercntl Finl	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Iterfincl .28	z16	4⅛	4⅛	
IntlLifeHolding s	11	2⅛	3⅛	— ¼
InterstateCp .20	22	3⅛	4⅛	
InvestGrnty Lfe		9½	11	
InvHeritKy .10e		7⅛	8⅛	
InvInsAm .10e		1⅞	2⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	33	9¼	9⅛	
KansCitLfe 1.20	15	27	28	
KemperCorp .80	125	14¼	15	
KyCentLf 2	55	3¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
Lamar Life .40b		15⅛	15⅛	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	184	28⅛	29	
Life Am Bost		2	2½	
Life Ins Ga .60	18	15⅛	15⅛	
LifeInvInc .06e	104	5¼	6	
Lifesurance Cp		2¼	2⅜	
LincIncLf .40a		6⅛	7½	
La Sou Life	6	2	2½	— ⅛
LoyalAm Lfelns	2	6½	7½	
Manch Lfe Cas s	1	7⅛	1¼	
ManhtnLfep .20	10	3¼	4¼	+ ¼
ManhatLf In .35e	7	3½	4½	+ ¼
MassGen Lfe	2	4⅛	5⅛	
McMillen Cp .32		6	7	
MercuryGen .40		8¼	9	
Midw NatOh .01e	z10	6⅛	7¼	
MidwstUnLf .60r	23	8½	9	
MinnTitleFinl .42		7	8	— ¼
ModrnAmLfe .14		2⅞	2⅞	
ModrnSecL .10e		1½	1⅞	
MonarchCap .2e	85	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
MonumentCp .48	28	11⅛	12⅛	
MotCIAmins .14	3	3	3⅛	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅛	7⅞	
NN Corp 1.20	50	14⅛	15	— ½
NatLifeFla .05e	2	3	3⅛	
NatOldLine .24	94	3⅛	3¼	
NatResrveLf .50	11	10¼	11	+ ½
NatSecurins s		3½	4	
NatWestn Lf	10	3⅛	3⅞	
Nationwide A .25	61	8½	8⅞	
NationwideLf .55	z36	26	27	
North Cent		3	3½	
Noreast Hert .88	z10	9½	10½	
NorNatLfe .12e		2½	2⅞	— ½
NowstNatLfe .55	129	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅞
Occident Lf .02e		3¼	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.16	44	35	35½	+ ⅛
OldRepInt .70a	1	21½	22¼	+ ¼
PacStd Life	z48	1⅛	1⅜	
PeerlessIns .50	16	8	9	+ ½
Penn Life	303	1½	1⅞	
Phila Life .69r	31	12⅞	12¾	+ ½
PiedmtMan .14	z50	3⅛	4½	
PreardRisk .16e		8½	9¼	
Pres Life		1⅛	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .52		9⅞	10⅞	
ProvLfeND .25a	222	14	14½	+1½
Prov Lfe Acc .56	18	33½	35½	
Reliable Life .80	1	14¼	15⅛	
RepNatLfe .25	89	3⅛	3⅛	
Safeco Cp 1	78	28⅜	29¼	— ¼
StPaulCos .72	283	28	28½	— ½
SecurAmLfe .20r	10	5	5⅛	
SecurConn Lfe		5½	6¼	
SecLfe&Acc .36	39	6⅛	7⅛	
SecurLfeGa s		10½	11⅛	— ¼
so Caro Ins .40	11	10½	11¼	
SouUnAla .10e		3½	3⅞	
SouthlandFin .30	7	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
Sowstrn fe .32	20	28¼	29¼	— ¼
SovereignCo .05e	41	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
StdLifeIndns .25	1	8⅛	9⅛	
StdSec Life	6	5⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Statesm Grp .19r	z29	5½	6	
Surety Finl .06	z5	2	2⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3¼	4¼	
TimeHolding .50	15	10	11	+ ¼
Transport Life	145	3⅛	4	
Unicoa		18¼	19¼	
UnitAmer Lfe		4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
UnitFireCas .85e	1	14¼	15¼	
UnitFireIns .50	8	4⅞	5⅛	
Unit Guaranty	130	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
UnitLibrtyLfe le		4¼	5	
UnitSav Life		2¼	3	
unitSvcLife .40	38	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Variable Annut	10	8¼	8⅞	
Vico Corp	8	1¼	1½	
WestnCasSur .68	109	18¼	18⅞	+1⅞
WestnStaLfe .25a	z1	8	8⅞	
Windsor Lfe	5	2½	3	
WiscNatLife .50	147	23	24½	+1
Wld Svc Lfe .10r	5	6	6⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins	30	⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Zenith United		2	2½	

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote February 21, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 26 (U.S. $0.74)
Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 22, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Pan Am	2,401,300	5¾	4⅛	4⅞	+ ½
Polaroid	961,300	24⅛	19⅞	20⅞	—2¾
Southern Co	869,900	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	— ⅞
Texaco Inc	851,900	26⅞	24⅞	26⅛	+1¾
Sony Corp.	847,800	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Gen.Tel&El	795,500	22⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
Citi Corp.	736,300	33⅞	31	33⅛	+ ¾
Clorox Co.	727,200	10⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¾
Chrysler	698,100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Ponderosa	688,000	10⅛	7	7⅞	—1⅝
Kresge SS	623,800	24⅛	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	687,900	51⅞	50	50¾	+ ⅞
Am Airlin	608,100	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅞
Benguet B	578,300	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
Baker Ind	570,900	7⅞	5	7⅛	+2⅛
Ryder-Sys	525,700	6	5⅛	5⅞	—
East Kodak	504,700	88⅞	82⅞	88⅛	+2
Gen. Elec.	501,900	45⅛	40⅞	44⅞	+1⅞
Gulf Oil	489,800	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Disney W	489,900	41⅞	38⅛	39⅞	+1⅛

Issues traded: 1,908.
Advances: 979; declines: 761; unchanged: 258.
New highs: 66; new lows: 2.

Volume

Last week	72,885,500 shares
Week ago	110,832,600 shares
Year ago	57,909,430 shares
1975	763,609,304 shares
1974	556,804,419 shares
1973	663,157,650 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 22, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Champ Ho	1,411,200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
McCull Oil	268,900	4⅞	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
TwinFairIn	249,900	4⅞	4	4⅞	—
SyntexCorp.	240,900	35⅞	33	34	—2⅛
Westrans In	229,400	35⅞	33	35⅞	+2⅛
PanOceanO	187,100	11⅞	9⅛	11⅛	+2⅛
ResearchCtl	174,100	11⅞	8⅛	11⅛	+2½
Houst. Oil M	159,300	27	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
Kaiser Ind	148,400	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+1⅛

Volume: 11,832,320 shares
Year to date: 84,362,905 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,217.
Advances: 474; declines: 450; unchanged: 293.
New highs: 51; new lows: 5.

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Feb. 27, 1975	5.53	4.33	4.39
Mar. 6	4.79	3.83	3.89
Mar. 11	4.79	3.83	3.89
Mar. 13	4.79	3.83	3.89
Mar. 20	4.79	3.83	3.89
Mar. 27	4.69	3.73	3.79
Mar. 31	4.78	3.86	3.93
Apr. 3	4.93	4.17	4.25
Apr. 8	4.93	4.17	4.25
Apr. 10	4.95	4.21	4.29
Apr. 16	5.25	4.97	5.07
Apr. 17	5.17	4.63	4.73
Apr. 24	5.17	4.67	4.77
May 1	5.23	4.89	5.01
May 6	5.23	4.89	5.01
May 8	5.22	4.96	5.08
May 15	5.20	5.00	5.13
May 22	5.16	5.08	5.21
May 29	5.31	5.11	5.25
June 3	5.38	5.16	5.31
June 5	5.38	5.18	5.33
June 13	5.37	5.21	5.37
June 17	5.38	5.26	5.42
June 19	5.46	5.34	5.51
June 26	5.45	5.29	5.46
June 30	5.45	5.29	5.46
July 1	5.47	5.29	5.46
July 3	5.49	5.29	5.47
July 10	5.51	5.31	5.49
July 17	5.53	5.34	5.53
July 24	5.52	5.34	5.54
July 29	5.51	5.34	5.54
July 31	5.52	5.38	5.59
Aug. 7	5.51	5.39	5.60
Aug. 14	5.51	5.37	5.59
Aug. 21	5.50	5.43	5.65
Aug. 26	5.48	5.32	5.54
Sep. 23	5.49	5.33	5.56
Oct. 21	5.49	5.32	5.57
Nov. 18	5.50	5.34	5.59
Dec. 16	5.51	5.37	5.63
Jan. 13, 1976	5.52	5.38	5.66
Feb. 10	5.50	5.42	5.73

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

by other bankers, who point to the success of the $25-million Eurobond for Volvo and the $75-million U.S. loan for Mexico. The Kuwaitis were scheduled to have been co-managers in both issues but pulled out at the last minute because blacklisted Jewish banks had been invited into the underwriting group.

"The success of these two issues," a merchant banker observed, "should expose the myth" that exists in the Euromarket about Arab participation. "Everybody in the secondary market thinks that a Mideast bank as co-manager means a big chunk of the issue is being placed in the Mideast."

Can Be Crucial

In fact, bankers report that no more than 10 per cent of any one issue is usually spoken for by an Arab co-manager. While this support can be crucial in a difficult market, the absence of Arabs in the SNCF issue is not expected to hurt, as demand for new issues has been buoyant.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Feb. 19: 9.77 %. Feb. 12: 9.81 %.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Feb. 19: 10.04%. Feb. 12: 10.01%.
Industrials (3-7 Years)
Feb. 19: 8.04%. Feb. 12: 7.64%.

Market Turnover

	Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Cedel	$310.7 mil.	$177.7 mil.
Euroclear	$205.4 mil.	$204.5 mil.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	36⅞	36¼
Baystate Corporation	24⅞	25⅝
Cleveland Trust Cp	36½	37½
Detroit Bank Corporation	36¼	37¼
Fidelcor Inc	24½	25⅛
First Nat. Bncp.	21	23
First Nat. Cinn.	21¾	22½
Girard Corporation	34½	36
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	50¼	51⅛
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	23¼	24¼
Lincoln First Banks	17¾	18½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	47	47¾
Nat. City Corporation	26½	27
New England Merch Boston	14	15
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	25	25½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	26½	27¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21½	22¼
Secur Pac. Corporation	16⅞	17¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	20⅞	22⅞
Sta. Str Bank Boston	25¼	26⅞
U.S. Trust New York	23	24
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14½	15
Virginia Nat Bank	16¼	17¾

Market Averages

Week Ended Feb. 22, 1975
Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	749.77	731.30	749.77	+15.57
20 Transp.	162.53	160.44	163.53	+ 1.35
15 Utilities	81.96	81.61	81.96	+ 0.26
65 Comb.	237.91	233.53	237.91	+ 3.54
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	82.62	80.93	82.62	+ 1.12

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3870	5.73	103.36*	56.18*	37.61y	—	6.9060*	97.32*	43.38*
Brussels (c)	34.475	83.02	14.934	8.15	5.44*	14.468	—	14.1075	6.2715
Frankfurt	2.3080	5.5438	—	54.45*	0.7980x	96.70*	6.677*	93.96*	41.96*
London (z)	2.40275	—	5.5425	10.1900	1523.75	5.72725	82.835	5.8725	13.1975
Milan	634.35	1523.20	275.07	149.64	—	265.95	18.3625	258.82	115.315
Paris	4.2426	10.1925	183.875*	—	6.68375x	177.675*	12.2825*	177.775*	77.150*
Zurich	2.4465	5.8752	106.03*	57.63*	0.3854*	102.49*	7.10*	—	44.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4950; Escudo: 24.18; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.07; Schilling: 16.335; Sw. krona: 3.9475; Yen: 289.60; Belgian financial franc: 34.885.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Nippon Fudosan Bank

Total assets: US$10,000 million

One of Japan's three long-term credit banks

A leader in international finance, and a major contributor to industrial growth in Japan and worldwide.

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Frankfurt Office: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Niedenau 61-63, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-72 56 41 2 Telex: 413387 NFBFM
New York Office: 44 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 212-952-0680 Telex: 423621 NFBN
Affiliates and Associated Banks: Banco Intercontinental de Investimento S.A., Brazil
P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Indonesia City Bank, Hawaii, U.S.A.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

REGISTERED OFFICE: MADUROSTRAAT 11, CURAÇAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity International Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 p.m. at Madurostraat 11, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on March 20, 1975.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of Managing Directors.
   The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following existing Managing Directors:
   Edward C. Johnson 3d, John M. S. Patton, William L. Byrnes, Walter J. Mitchell, Charles A. Fraser, James E. Tonner, Hisashi Kurokawa
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1974.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Meeting.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Meeting.
6. Proposal, recommended by the Management, to amend Article 13 of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation to provide that any investment manager or adviser of the Corporation, any employee participant in a profit-sharing plan or trust established for the benfit of employees of such manager or adviser and any beneficiary of any such employee participant taking under such plan or trust may acquire shares of the *Corporation's capital stock without regard to the nationality of* such person, and to authorize the filing of an application with the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles to obtain a declaration of no objection to this amendment. The details of this proposal may be obtained from the Principal Office of the Corporation at The Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Registered Office of the Corporation at Madurostraat 11, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
7. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 305, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Holders of registered shares may also vote by proxy by means of a form of proxy, obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Proxies and/or certificates of deposit must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00 a.m. on March 20, 1975, in order to be used at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights at the Meeting may deposit these shares or a certificate of deposit therefor, obtained from the Banks listed below, not later than 9.00 a.m. on March 19, 1975, with the Corporation at Madurostraat 11, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt thereof, which receipt will entitle said shareholder to exercise such rights.

By order of the Management
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street London EC3V 9ER, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Julius Bär & Co.
Bahnhofstrasse 36 Zürich, Switzerland

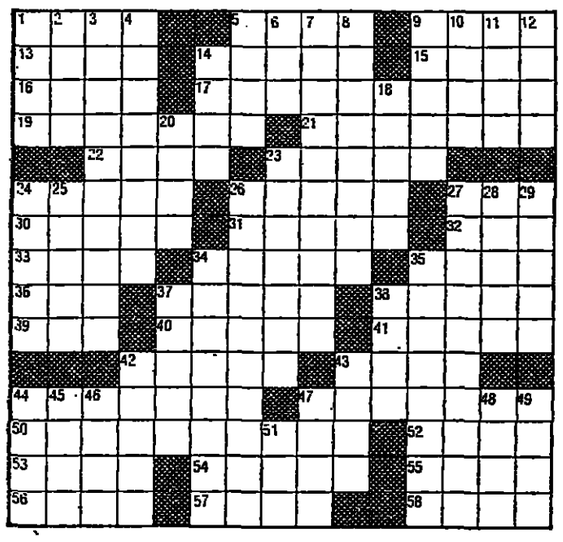
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ignoble
5 Japanese ship name
9 *Hailing* cry
13 Scraps
14 Moth——
15 Teen——
16 Arizona river
17 River in the sea
19 Mapped
21 Fans
22 Fish dam
23 Terre ——
24 Kind of victory
26 Button material
27 Chatter
30 Mountain spur
31 Change
32 Acid initials
33 Roadside litter components
34 Shun
35 Plaster
36 Catchall abbr.
37 Irish county
38 Dinner or home
39 Call on
40 Golfer Walter
41 Mend the roof
42 Kind of pie
43 Sandburg
44 Reacted, as a horse
47 Part of S.A.C.
50 Caspian feeder
52 Depression figure
53 Miss Cinders
54 —— fro
55 Hawaiian bird
56 Headland
57 Sicilian city
58 Ruler

DOWN

1 Pear
2 Irish exclamation
3 North American river
4 True copies, in law
5 Miss Muller
6 Ocean: Abbr.
7 Function of a prism
8 Still sweet, as milk
9 Author Bret
10 Curved molding
11 King or Edward
12 Munitions
14 German river
18 One who carries
20 Floor material
23 Iodine or chlorine
24 Old weapons
25 Speak at length
26 Pilot's concern
27 Famous quintet
28 Miss Bryant
29 Hay machine
34 Menu choice
35 Fulton's creation
37 —— tear for
38 Junior's transport
42 Remoras
43 Heavy twine
44 Swedish boy's name
45 Loop or golf
46 Misfortunes
47 Roman meal
48 Miss Foch
49 Game animal
51 Heflin



	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Clear	MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Clear
BELGRADE	6	43	Clear	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Overcast	NICE	12	53	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Clear	OSLO	2	36	Clear
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—1	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	12	53	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	13	55	Clear
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Clear	VENICE	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Clear	VIENNA	7	45	Clear
HELSINKI	5	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Rain	WASHINGTON	12	54	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Fog
LISBON	11	52	Overcast				
LONDON	—7	41	Fog				
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—the following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

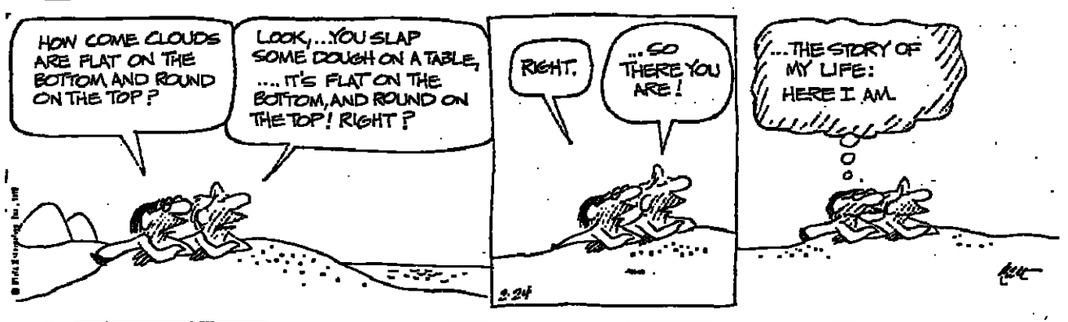
Closing Prices February 21, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.99	4.07
Adm Grt	3.33	3.65
Adm Inc	3.08	3.38
Adm Ins	6.13	6.72
Advisrs	3.49	3.81
Aetna F	5.966.51	
Aetna Shr	11.79	12.89
Afuture F	6.14	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.34	.37
Allstate	8.49	9.13
Alpha	8.78	9.60
Amcap	3.91	4.27
Am Birth	9.89	10.87
Am Eqity	3.68	4.03
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.29	5.78
Incme	7.45	8.14
Invest	6.45	N.L.
Speci	5.12	5.60
Stock	5.84	6.38
Am Grth	4.14	4.52
Am Insln	3.94	4.31
Am Invs	3.94	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.33	8.01
AmN Gth	1.98	2.16
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.09	N.L.
Grwth	5.81	6.37
Incme	6.21	6.81
Resrv	10.11	11.08
Spectr	3.53	3.87
Fd Inv	5.88	6.44
Wash N	8.78	9.62
Audax Fd	5.57	6.08
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.15	4.51
Fnd B	6.32	6.87
Fnd B	6.32	6.87
Stock	5.14	5.67
BLC Grth	8.16	892
Babson	9.09	N.L.
BAYRK Fd	4.67	
Bayrk Gr	3.77	
Beacn Hill	7.39	N.L.
Beacn In	8.73	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.75	3.01
Bnd Fd A	14.41	15.75
Bondstk	3.88	4.24
Bost Fdn	8.09	8.74
Brwn Fd	2.55	2.63
Burnh Fd	8.56	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.29	11.27
Candn	9.12	9.99
Divid	2.73	3.00
NatlW S	8.35	9.14
NY Vnt	9.08	9.94
CG Fund	8.00	8.65
CG Incm	7.78	8.41
Cap Pres	94.81	N.L.
Centry Sh	unavail	
Chall Inv	8.16	8.92
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.04	1.14
Balan	8.3	28.99
Bond	7.92	8.66
q Grt	5.74	6.27
Eq Pro	2.16	2.36
Fd Am	5.63	6.15
Grwth	3.66	4.00
Incom	5.67	6.42
Prov	3.17	3.46
Speci	1.25	1.37
Vent	6.03	6.59
Chart Fd	8.76	9.58
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	5.65	6.17
Frt Cap	3.59	3.83
Shrhld	5.97	6.52
Speci	4.55	4.97
Chemicl	7.67	8.3
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.84	5.30
Knic G	5.46	5.98
Liby Fd	3.63	3.97
Man Fd	2.64	2.89
Schust	5.69	6.22
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.05	8.88
Equity	2.13	2.33
Fund	8.47	9.26
Grwth	4.41	4.82
Incom	8.25	9.02
Vent	1.9	2.09
Colu Grth	10.22	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.51	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.8	.87
Cwlth C	1.20	1.30
Comp Gr	4.71	5.15
Comp Ca	3.94	4.32
Comp Bd	7.25	7.99
Comw Fd	6.56	7.13
Concord	7.68	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.12	8.58
Contel G	4.75	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.12	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.06	10.88
Dallas Fd	2.41	
Davge Fd	5.53	N.L.
deVegh	53.68	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decal	8.73	9.54
Delaw	8.23	8.99
Delta	3.46	3.78
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.62	5.05
Safec Eqt	6.27	6.85
Safec Gth	4.84	5.29
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.36	N.L.
Speci	16.68	N.L.
Balan	12.52	N.L.
Co mSt	7.53	N.L.
Man Rs	10.06	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.13	4.53
Security Funds:		
Equity	2.77	3.04
Invest	5.45	5.97
Ultra	5.31	5.82
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	6.06	N.L.
el Opp	7.15	N.L.
Sel Spl	11.52	N.L.
Sent Gth	7.42	8.07
Sentry F	10.50	11.41
Shareholders Gp:		
Cnstk	3.65	3.99
Enfrp	4.47	4.91
Flel F	3.92	4.28
Harbr	6.82	7.45
Lgal	5.76	6.30
Pace	6.84	7.48
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.26	15.58
Incom	15.64	17.09
Invest	7.82	8.56
Sherm D	14.88	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.71	6.24
Invest	8.12	8.87
Trust	6.62	7.23
Vent	5.95	6.50
SB Eqty	8.05	N.L.
SB MGr	8.86	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.07	10.54
Sw Invs	5.94	6.42
Swin Gt	4.15	4.69
Sover Inv	9.44	10.34
Spectra F	3.20	
S&P Int	4.67	N.L.
Stle BondGr:		
Com F	3.23	3.85
Div Fd	3.98	4.24
Prog F	3.36	3.67
StFrm Gt	4.06	N.L.
SFrm In	8.04	N.L.
State St	35.04	35.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.26	N.L.
Asso F	1.95	N.L.
Invest	1.05	N.L.
Ocean	6.03	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.26	N.L.
Cap O	7.07	N.L.
Stock	11.06	NL.
Supervisd Invs		
Grwth	4.88	5.35
Incom	7.11	7.7
Kemp	10.43	11.10
Sumit	6.50	7.12
Tech	5.37	5.88
Survey F	7.95	8.69
Temp Gt	7.35	8.06
Temp Inv	1.000	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.78	7.37
Trav Eq	8.26	9.05
Tudr Hdg	9.34	N.L.
TwnC Gt	unavail	
TwnC Inc	unavail	
Twen Fiv	4.27	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.25	N.L.
US GovSe	9.66	9.81
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.36	3.71
Balan	6.81	7.45
ComSt	9.85	10.77
Unit Mut	6.79	7.42
Unifund	6.56	7.17
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.06	10.99
Nat Inv	5.48	5.99
U Cap	6.91	755
Union	10.80	11.80
United Funds:		
Accm	5.26	5.76
Bond	6.89	7.55
Con Gr	7.51	8.23
Con Inc	7.8	8.56
Incom	9.73	10.72
Scien	5.13	5.62
Vang	4.32	4.73
Unit Svcs	5.04	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.71	5.16
Incom	3.70	4.05
Lev Grt	5.37	5.88
Spl Sit	2.50	2.74
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.71	6.24
Comm	5.54	6.05
Speci	5.32	5.81
Vandrbt	2.57	2.81
Vantg TN	4.55	
Varin P	2.99	3.25
Viking	4.41	N.L.
Wall St G	5.14	5.62
Wash M	10.47	11.38
Weing Eq	8.52	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Evpir	15.78	17.25
Ivest	6.49	7.09
Marg	8.58	9.38
Trust	8.21	8.97
Wellst	10.56	11.54
Wellin	8.77	9.58
West B	9.34	10.21
Windr	6.59	7.20
West Ind	1.99	2.18
Welf Grt	6.06	6.59
Wisc Fd	4.45	4.86
Ziegler	8.42	9.20

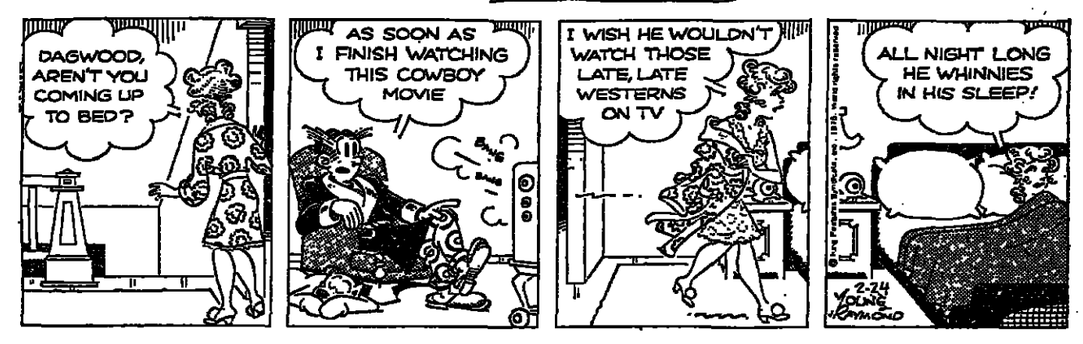
PEANUTS



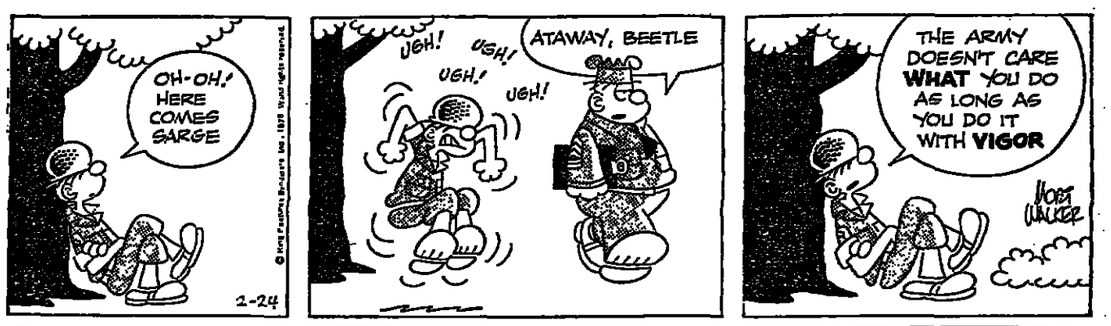
B.C.



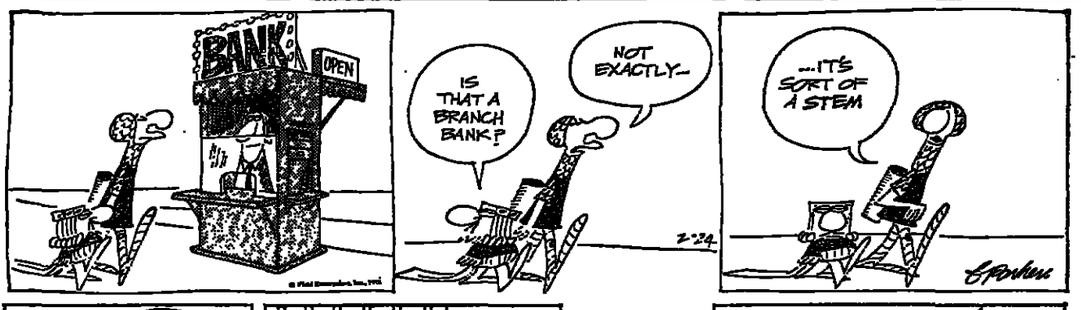
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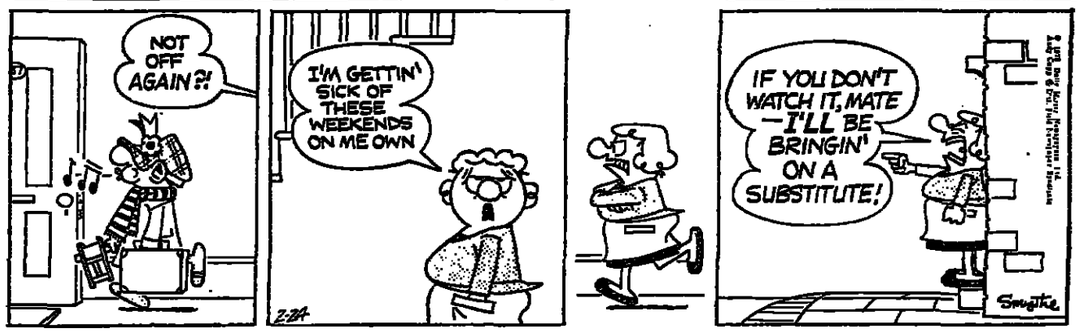
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WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ATQUO

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PANDA OBESE JACKAL THROAT

Answer: *Sounds like it's mentioned in Washington*—"SPOKANE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF MR. WILSON TRYS TO CALL YA, REMEMBER... HE'S *ALWAYS* GROUCHY."

BOOKS

SAMUEL JOHNSON

By John Wain. Viking. 388 pp. Illustrated. $12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN I read that, in order to support himself, Samuel Johnson reviewed, among other things, "A Treatise on Distilling Sea Water, and on 'Curing an Ill Taste in Milk,'" I felt a warm sympathy toward him. The most formidable literary man of the 18th century also had to eat the *plat du jour*. Shaking himself out of the black depression that haunted all his labors, he too sang for his supper.

No man was more ill-suited, on the surface of things, for the literary life. Johnson suffered from fits of apathy so overwhelming that he could "stare at the clock without being able to tell the time." He was one of the most gregarious of men and dreaded the loneliness of the work table. And he was out of step with *his time*, which was moving from a confident rationalism to a conceited romanticism.

A misused word pained Johnson so profoundly that he gave nine years of his life to compiling a dictionary. As John Wain says, English society in the middle of the 18th century "pinned its faith on language, on verbal and written utterance, as we pin ours on technology." As Johnson himself put it in his preface to the Dictionary, "Illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety."

Rather a Johnsonian himself, Mr. Wain remarks that "most of the 'thinkers' in vogue in our society—sociologists, e.g.—seem to have either abandoned the belief in clear and precise language or never heard of it." Mr. Wain, who is a well-known poet, novelist and critic, defends Johnson's conservative political position on similar grounds: "He wanted an ordered, hierarchical society because he loathed the thought of the kind of scramble in which the weak inevitably go down. That, with rule and restraint weakened, society *would* be a cutthroat business was an assumption he made on the basis of his observation of human nature . . ." Describing Johnson's convictions as being based on objective reasoning, the author cites Bertrand Russell as the type of modern intellectual whose politics resemble a personal neurosis.

Johnson has been underestimated, in Mr. Wain's opinion, for 200 years. The popular conception of him, he says, is a caricature, picturing Johnson as a sort of didactic tidal wave sweeping all before him, a gargantuan fine-budget who found John Donne's lines harsh to the ear and Shakespeare's images "by violence yoked together." Anyone who has read all of Donne will find it difficult to deny that Johnson was at least half right, and "by violence yoked together" has now become a compliment.

Boswell's portrait of Johnson is a hyperbolical one: He was both a father figure and a hero to the man who wrote his biography and Boswell tended to show his subject always rampant, always having the last word—a trait our age finds it hard to forgive. Johnson had the audacity to believe that there were *not* two sides to every question, that it was possible to arrive at the truth, if you had patience and fortitude enough to bear it. In Johnson's favor, Mr. Wain points out that he almost never initiated a subject of conversation, but defended this privilege to everyone else, that he never indulged himself either as a raconteur or a maker of epigrams; but contented himself with answering whatever was put to him.

Though Mr. Wain's "Samuel Johnson" is chiefly concerned to humanize a man whom posterity froze into a monument, he does not neglect Johnson's monumental accomplishments. The story of the Dictionary is given in gratifying detail; so is Johnson's edition of Shakespeare and his "Lives of the Poets." One of Mr. Wain's boldest ventures—and as professor of poetry at Oxford, he is well-qualified for it—is to redeem Johnson's own poems from the charge of dullness. Though I confess that his enthusiasm in this respect is greater than mine, I did like the poems better after reading what he has to say about them. I am afraid we part company, though, when we come to Johnson's "Oriental" morality tale, "The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia."

A good biography of a great man is one of the best ways to define the society he concentrated in himself. Mr. Wain's "Samuel Johnson" is a brilliant picture of 18th-century England, too. But of all, for my taste, is its reading of the melodrama, or tragicomedy, of the literary life in my age.

Mr. Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	A	B	O	T		R	E	D		S	N	A	F	T
A	L	A	R	M		E	E	E		T	E	M	E	R
N	A	A	C	P		M	A	N		S	N	A	R	E
D	I	B	S		M	A	R	I	N		R	I	M	E
O	N	A		M	A	I		E	C	D	Y	S	I	S
		A	S	I	A	N		R	A	B	A			
E	M	B	A	L	M	S		S	A	L	A	A	M	S
C	A	A	N						R	A	P	E		
T	E	A	T	I	M	E		A	T	W	O	R	S	T
			A	N	Y	A		R	O	U	N	D		
B	A	Z	A	A	R	S		R	O	O		V	E	R	G
O	V	E	N		A	T	B	A	T		S	A	A	R
R	A	N	I	N		E	R	N		L	A	R	G	E
E	N	D	T	O		R	A	S		A	N	K	L	E
S	T	A	A	T		N	H	E		B	E	S	E	T

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Skill in endings is unquestionably an enormous asset, even for those players who look for a decision in a hard-hitting middle game.

Two of the most dedicated gambiteers, Frank Marshall, United States champion from 1909 to 1936, and Arnold Denker, who held that title in 1944, deserve to be known also for their accomplished end-game play.

Often a difficult problem is to decide whether to bring about an end-game, as Dr. Max Euwe recognized in his criticism of the play in the 1937 world-championship match in which he yielded his title back to Alexander Alekhine. In several key situations, he allowed an exchange of queens when he held middle-game superiority or avoided that exchange when the eng-game would have been advisable.

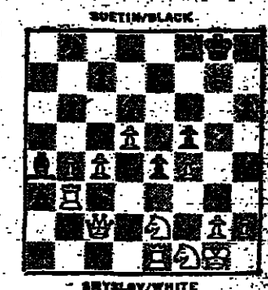
Something From Nothing

When it comes to utilizing apparently innocent exchanges to slip almost imperceptibly into a winning end-game, it is hard to beat Vasily Smyslov, world champion in 1957. In the Chigorin Memorial Tournament in Sochi, he again used that marvelous talent in taking an almost effortless point from Alexei Suetin.

The idea of the old-fashioned anti-King's Indian formation setup with 7 P-Q5 and 9 Q-B2 is a pawn-storming attack on the queenside while minimizing Black's chances on the other wing. Accordingly, the exchange 13 KBxN, BxB, while ceding Suetin the bishop pair, traded the black king Knight, usually useful in developing a kingside attack, for Smyslov's king bishop, blocked by its own center pawn.

Suetin's 14 . . . N-R3, a vain attempt to hold up Smyslov's queenside expansion, left the black knight ineffectively and precariously placed. Instead, 14 . . . B-Q2; 15 P-QN4, N-N2 would have been more secure.

SUETIN/BLACK



SMYSLOV/WHITE

Position after 25 . . . B-R5

Suetin might also have done better wih 17 . . . BxP; 18 N/2-K4, PxP; 19 PxP, N-N1, although white would have a chance to take over the queen rook file after 20 R-R1, N-Q2; 21 N-QN5.

Counterplay Countered

After 18 P-B4, P-K5, the black king pawn and king bishop pawn, fixed on white squares, badly hampered Suetin's queen bishop, while Smyslov got rid of the best black minor piece with 21 BxB, QxB. If Suetin hoped for counterplay by 24 . . . R-R6, he was disillusioned by Smyslov's 25 R-N3.

Unaware of the disastrous end-game consequences, Suetin played along with Smyslov's queen-exchanging combination beginning with 26 RxR. Unfortunately, Suetin could not eliminate one of the powerful white knights by 29 . . . B-Q6 because of 28 . . . RxQch; KxR; 29 N-Q4, K-N3; 30 N-K3, when Smyslov would have won easily by 31 R-R1 and 32 R-R7 (30 . . . N-R3; 31 R-R1, NxP?; 32 R-R4 traps the knight).

Suetin's attempt to block the queen rook file by 30 . . . B-R5 tied up his own pieces while Smyslov picked up a pawn with 31 N/N3xBP. After Smyslov's 39 P-N5ch! procured connected passed pawns, Black's goose was cooked and Suetin shortly resigned.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Smyslov	Black Suetin	White Smyslov	Black Suetin	White Smyslov	Black Suetin
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	17 PxBP	PxBP	32 R-R1	K-N3
2 P-B4	P-KN3	18 P-B4	P-K5	33 P-N4	R-QR1
3 N-B3	B-N2	19 N-K2	Q-K1	34 N-Q4	N-Q6
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	20 B-Q4	Q-N3	35 P-B5ch	K-B3
5 P-K4	O-O	21 BxB	QxB	36 P-R4	N-K4
6 B-K2	P-K4	22 KR-K1	N-N1	37 K-B2	R-R4
7 P-Q5	QN-Q2	23 N-KB1	PxP	38 K-N3	N-Q6
8 Q-Q	N-B4	24 PxP	R-R6	39 P-N5ch	PxP
9 Q-B2	P-QR4	25 R-N3	B-R5	40 N-N4ch	K-N2
10 B-N5	P-R3	26 RxR	BxQ	41 PxP	N-K4
11 B-K3	P-N3	27 R-KN3	QxR	42 N2N	PxN
12 N-Q2	N-N5	28 N/2xQ	N-R3	43 N-B6	R-R1
13 KBxN	BxB	29 P-N5	N-B4	44 NxP	P-K6
14 P-QR3	N-R3	30 N-K3	B-R5	45 P-B6ch	K-N1
15 QR-N1	B-Q2	31 N/N3xBP	B-B3	45 K-B3	Resigns
16 P-QN4	P-KB4				

هكذا من الأصل

Hinterseer Captures Slalom

Proell Clinches Skiing Title, Her 5th Consecutive, in Japan

NAEBA, Japan, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Annemarie Proell-Moser today cruised to victory in the women's giant slalom to clinch her fifth consecutive World Cup Alpine ski title. Hans Hinterseer took the men's slalom.

The triumphs by the two Austrians occurred in the last half of the Japanese leg of the World Cup competition, which had been postponed for 24 hours by heavy snow.

The World Cup circuit now moves on to its concluding legs in Canada, the United States and Italy.

Proell-Moser, 21, streaked down the 1,100-meter course in one minute 27.67 seconds, comfortably ahead of fellow Austrian Monika Kaserer, who was clocked at 1:28.29. Italy's Christina Tisot was third in 1:28.45.

It was a good day for the United States, who gained three places in the first 10—Vicky Fleckinstein, fifth; Cindy Nelson, eighth, and Becky Dorsey, ninth.

Nelson's finish edged her into sixth place in the overall women's World Cup standings.

Proell-Moser hinted after the race that she might retire from competitive skiing at the end of the season to spend more time with her husband, an employee of a ski equipment company near Salzburg.

"I don't know whether I will take part in the Innsbruck Olympics next year," she said.

A patch of bad weather cleared up just before Proell-Moser began her run.

"When the snow stopped and the sun began to shine again, I felt it was a lucky omen and I knew I would win," she said. She added that the soft snow had made the run extremely exhausting.

Hinterseer, 22, attributed his victory in the men's slalom to his good psychological condition.

"At the beginning of the season I was very nervous, but in the last month my confidence has increased," he said. Moreover I'm under less pressure when abroad and that's the best psychological position to be in."

He was clocked at 26.46, six-tenths of a second ahead of Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, 18. West Germany's Christian Neureuther and Hans-Joerg Schlager were third and fourth and Italy's World Cup champion, Gustavo Thoeni, fifth.

Stenmark, who won the giant slalom Friday and whose second place today assured him of the World Cup slalom gold medal, said he might have made the double if the edges of his skis had not been so sharp in the first of the two heats today.

Although he is still in the running for the World Cup title with Thoeni and Austria's Franz Klammer, Stenmark said his main objective was a gold medal at Innsbruck, next year.

Women's Leading Finishers

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell	1:27.57
2. Monika Kaserer	1:28.29
3. Christina Tisot	1:28.45
4. Michèle Jacot	1:28.80
5. Vicky Fleckinstein	1:28.90
6. Lisemarie Morerod	1:29.02
7. Bernadette Zurbriggen	1:29.28
8. Cindy Nelson	1:29.23
9. Becky Dorsey	1:29.35
10. Brigitte Schroll	1:29.42

Men's Leading Finishers

1. Hans Hinterseer	1:26.46
2. Ingemar Stenmark	1:26.52
3. Christian Neureuther	1:26.87
4. Hans-Joerg Schlager	1:27.47
5. Gustavo Thoeni	1:27.52
6. Thomas Hauser	1:27.68
7. Fausto Radici	1:27.72
8. Johann Kniewasser	1:27.74
9. Walter Tresch	1:28.73
10. Hubert Berchtold	1:29.40

Women's World Cup Standings

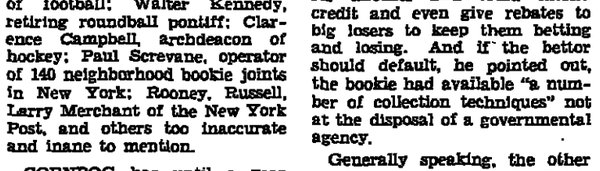
	Points
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell	268
2. Hanny Wenzel	168
3. Rosi Mittermaier	163
4. Bernadette Zurbriggen	131
5. Marie-Thérèse Nadig	117
6. Cindy Nelson	107
7. Christa Zechmeister	105
8. Lisemarie Morerod	101
9. Fabienne Serrat	86
10. Wilfrud Drexel	76

Men's World Cup Standings

	Points
1. Gustavo Thoeni	206
2. Franz Klammer	190
3. Ingemar Stenmark	175
4. Piero Gros	145
5. Erik Haker	125
6. Hans Hinterseer	103
7. Herbert Plank	88
8. Werner Grissmann	84
9. Paolo de Chiesa	70
10. Francisco Fernandez-Pchos.	68



United Press International.



Associated Press.

Hans Hinterseer, at top, and Annemarie Proell-Moser.

At U.S. Olympic Invitation Meet

Stones Sets a Record in High Jump

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Over the objections of rival competitors, Dwight Stones got the conditions he wanted Friday night at Madison Square Garden and cleared 7 feet 5 3/4 inches in the high jump for a world indoor record in the U.S. Olympic invitation track meet.

The 21-year-old Stones, who had drawn a picture "of the way I liked to set up" to meet officials earlier in the day, broke the indoor mark for the fourth time this season on his second attempt before a crowd of 12,815.

"All night I was psyched," said the 6-foot-5-inch Stones, who had failed artistically in his earlier Garden appearance this year. "I got my mechanics right . . . and I remember getting that good *feeling on my second attempt.* I hit the bar but not hard enough to knock it off."

Stones's latest record (he also owns the outdoor mark at 7-6 1/2) overshadowed victories by Rick Wohlhuter, Francie Larrieu and Filbert Bayi, along with a surprising performance by an obscure globe-trotting pole vaulter, Don Baird.

W. German Background

The 23-year-old Baird, who was born in Australia, learned to vault in West Germany and is refining his style as a freshman at Long Beach State, cleared 17 feet 9 inches on his second attempt.

An interminable delay in measuring the vault may have kept the baldish 5-foot-7-inch 152-pound Baird from an amateur indoor record. He failed in three tries at 18-2.

"*They messed around so much* while they were measuring that I lost interest," said Baird, a left-handed vaulter. "I cooled off."

Baird, the shortest vaulter ever to jump so high, attributes his dramatic improvement to "great American conditions." He had cleared 17-6 3/4 last week in San Diego, but was so unknown that the Amateur Athletic Union had turned down his request for expenses for next Friday's national indoor championships. That decision may be changed after his performance Friday night.

Wohlhuter, the 26-year-old Chicago insurance salesman, won the 1,000-meter run after taking the lead with three laps left. But a slow quarter-mile pace kept the Sullivan Award-winner from lowering the world record, as he settled for 3 minutes 22.2 seconds.

Larrieu and Bayi took different routes to victories in their 1,500-meter races.

The 22-year-old Larrieu waited until the last five laps before rushing past five rivals. She beat Thelma Wright of Canada by 30 yards in 4:17.4.

Bayi returned to what he does best—pacing from the front—and led from the first lap in outrunning Eamonn Coghlan of Villanova in 3:41.20. Along the way, the 21-year-old Tanzanian lowered the indoor record for the three-quarter mile from 3:01.2 to 3:00.

Belgian Sets 2 Records

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Emile Puttemans of Belgium set two new world records last night for the indoor 10,000-meter and six-mile races at the Porte de Pantin Stadium.

Puttemans made the 10,000-meter run in 28.12.4. He thus improved by 52.8 seconds on the previous world record of 29.5.6 held by Tuominen of Finland.

Puttemans's time in the six-mile race was 27.17.6.



Associated Press.

Dwight Stones sails over the bar in record high jump.

Laver Coasts to First Victory In '75 in Tennis Tournament

By Fred Tupper

LA COSTA, Calif., Feb. 23 (NYT).—After having lived dangerously all week, Rod Laver coasted to a 6-2, 6-2 victory over a bewildered Allan Stone in 49 minutes of a mismatch and took the $60,000 Michelob tennis tournament yesterday.

In this tennis travesty, the 36-year-old redhead picked up $12,000 to raise his lifetime tournament earnings to $1,409,235. He also vaulted to the leadership of the Blue Group of the World Championship Tennis tour with his first tournament triumph of the season.

"A week ago I was unseeded," said Laver wryly. He was seeded fifth here and survived to the final by a comeback against Roscoe Tanner Friday.

Stone, like Laver, was lucky to have been in the final. Over his five years with WCT, he had never even reached a semi-final. Earlier this week the 29-year-old Australian had come from a set and 1-5 down to beat Brian Gottfried.

There were reports that Jimmy Connors, the world's No. 1 and winner over Laver in a $100,000 challenge at Las Vegas earlier this month, would take on John Newcombe, who beat him in the Australia A final, for $250,000 at the same Las Vegas site, Caesar's Palace. The sponsors reportedly are the Columbia Broadcasting System and Caesar's Palace, and the date is April 26.

Ashe Defeats Borg

BARCELONA, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Arthur Ashe today avenged recent losses to Bjorn Borg, defeating the Swedish teen-ager 7-5, 6-3 in the finals of the Barcelona WCT Green Group indoor tennis championships.

Ashe, 31, used his experience to make Borg run and to bring the Swede up to the net. Borg's net game was not as effective as his booming backcourt strokes.

The victory was good for $12,000 for Ashe in the fourth tournament on the Green Group tour.

In the finals of the Bologna, Italy, tournament 10 days ago, Borg defeated Ashe 7-6, 4-6, 7-6. And the week before in Richmond, Va., Borg beat Ashe in the second round.

In the doubles final today, Ashe teamed with Tom Okker of the Netherlands to defeat Italy's Adriano Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci 7-6, 6-1.

Goolagong Beats Court

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Top-seeded Evonne Goolagong yesterday scored a victory over Margaret Court, the No. 2 seed, to win the Virginia Slims of *Detroit tennis tournament*, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

It marked only the fourth time in more than 30 matches that Goolagong has defeated Court.

And it was the first all-Australian finals in two years on the Virginia Slims tour.

'Czarist' Views on Gambling Get Washington Hearing

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—There is room for doubt that any farce on Broadway holds richer entertainment value than the hearings in Washington before the Commission on the Review of the National Policy on Gambling (CORNPOG).

In this production, we have not only the spectacle of Arthur Rooney, one of the genuine high rollers of our time, speaking in opposition to the betting he thoroughly and openly enjoys, but also an exercise in literary criticism by one of Arthur's employees.

Andy Russell, the admirable linebacker and defensive captain of Rooney's Pittsburgh Steelers, characterized Jimmy the Greek Snyder's syndicated sports column as "inaccurate and inane" and said he read it "just for laughs."

Well, sir, Andy Russell is a family man and a scholar, a civic-minded real estate investment counsellor with a master's degree in business administration, but just the same he's going to feel pretty silly when the Pulitzer prizes are handed out.

Some High Priests

Up to this writing, CORNPOG has taken testimony from Bowie Kuhn, the high priest of baseball; Pete Rozelle, supreme being of football; Walter Kennedy, retiring roundball pontiff; Clarence Campbell, archdeacon of hockey; Paul Screvane, operator of 140 neighborhood bookie joints in New York; Rooney, Russell, Larry Merchant of the New York Post, and others too inaccurate and inane to mention.

CORNPOG has until a year from next October to tell President Ford what to think about legalized betting on such amusements as the Michigan-Ohio State football game. That should allow time enough to consult most authorities this side of the one who called gambling "the child of avarice, the brother of inequity, and the father of mischief." He was a horseplaying predecessor of Ford's named G. Washington.

It would have warmed the late Frank Erickson's great big heart if that prince of bookmakers could have heard how stoutly Pete Rozelle stood up for illegal gambling, which, he told the commission, had "major, inherent advantages over government-sponsored betting."

'Collection Techniques'

For one thing, Pete said clients of Sleep-Out Lou didn't have to pay income tax on winnings, and *for another Lou could extend* credit and even give rebates to big losers to keep them betting and losing. And if the bettor should default, he pointed out, the bookie had available "a number of collection techniques" not at the disposal of a governmental agency.

Generally speaking, the other commissioners subscribed to Pete's views, causing Charles Morin, a Washington lawyer who is chairman of the commission, to express some skepticism about the czarist party line. "They say they can live with illegal gambling but not legal gambling," Morin said.

That is actually the case, and if the czars didn't make the point clear it is probably their fault. There is illegal gambling today on all sports; it is a threat to the well-being of these games, and the people interested in keeping the games healthy do their best to police them. Up to now they have been fairly successful, although there have been attempted fixes in all sports and some have been successful. Legalize and multiply the bets and you inevitably multiply the mischief. Of this there can be no manner of doubt—no probable, possible shadow of doubt—no possible doubt whatever.

A kettle of fish now cooking at Bowie may be a case in point. Since last fall, horseplayers down there in the Maryland thickets have been invited to get a lot for a little by picking races in one-two-three order. Thursday, for example, the triple payoff was $6,371.10 for a $3 ticket on Largo Lady (who paid $5.60 in the straight mutuels), Precious Count ($18.60 to place) and Scarlet Hawk ($7.00 show).

Well, a week ago Friday a first-time starter was made favorite at 3 to 1 in the triple race, a sprint for 3-year-old maiden selling *platers. The favorite's* credentials were unclear. His published works were nothing special and his pedigree less than royal—by Adrian's Path from Dey's Captain, she by Navy Brass. Who and what were they? That's what a man not now identified may have asked himself as he walked to a window and, ignoring the favorite, boxed Nos. 2, 8 and 12 a total of 38 times—that is, bet those three horses and only those three in all possible combinations.

His investment of $684 returned $35,237.40 when Nos. 8, 12 and 2 finished in that order for a $927.30 triple. The man had 38 of the 62 winning tickets sold. The favorite ran wide on the *turn and finished last. From* shortly after the start to the wire, the first four horses proceeded in Indian file.

The triple price was unaccountably low considering that Ransom's winning price was $15 for $2, Choice Rib at $3.60 to $1 was second, and the third horse, Sealand, was a 47-to-1 shot. People booed. Other people are investigating.

Down in Washington, Rozelle said that losing made bettors cynical, that encouraging betting would increase cynicism and shake public faith in football. Asked why legal betting didn't make horseplayers cynical, he said something feeble about win betting being different from betting on the point spread. The correct answer is that horseplayers are cynical. They keep going back to the races hoping to overhear something.



UPI.

Art Rooney

Swiss Gain 4-Man Title In Bobsled

CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Switzerland's Erich Schaerer shattered his day-old track record today to win the world four-man bobsled title from defending champion Wolfgang Zimmerer of West Germany by a margin of more than a second.

Piloting the Switzerland-2 sled, with his older brother Peter as brakeman, the 28-year-old clerk from Herlberg sliced 0.91 second off the mark of 1:09.16 minutes he set yesterday for a new record of 1:08.25 down the 1,540-meter Blue Lake track.

"I didn't know until the last turn that we would break the record," Schaerer said. "It's only at the end that you feel the momentum."

Four-Heat Total

Schaerer's four-heat total after two days of competition was 4:35.46. Zimmerer in West Germany-1 was second with 4:36.49, Manfred Stengl in Austria-1 was third in 4:37.09 and Herbert Gruber fourth in Austria-2 in 4:37.22.

The East German team, which had made only one four-man run before the four days of training last week, finished fifth in 4:37.28.

Schaerer said he still considered Zimmerer "the best in the world." But he added: "I *have* the best team in the world."

In addition to the Schaerer brothers, the team includes Werner Camichael and Josef Benz.

It was Schaerer's first world title as driver but he rode as third man on Rene Stadler's championship sleds in 1971 and 1973.

Zimmerer, 34, said he was not surprised at Schaerer's victory.

'Very, Very Strong'

"I know that Schaerer is very, very strong and the best man of my team is not here," Zimmerer said, speaking of brakeman Manfred Schumann.

In the only accident of the meet, the Japanese sled piloted by Susumu Esashika of Sapporo crashed through the metal barrier at the finish line in today's first heat. The sled plunged 10 feet to a road below, narrowly missing a child.

The team suffered mild shock but no other injuries, doctors said. The Japanese withdrew from the final heat. Until the accident, the Japanese had placed 21st among 23 sleds from 14 nations.



United Press International.

Sheila Young of Detroit in the 1,500-meter event.

American Edged in Speed Skating

ASSEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 23 (AP).—Karin Kessow of East Germany gained second place in a blistering 3,000-meter race to claim the 1975 women's world speed skating championship today. The race was taken by Sippie Tigchelaar of the Netherlands.

Miss Kessow's finish in the 3,000, the two-day tournament's final event, gave her 186.394 points and vaulted her out of third place and into a narrow victory over runnerup Tatiana Averina of the Soviet Union (186.653) and America's Sheila Young (186.984).

Miss Young failed in her bid to become the first American ever to win a women's world championship despite victories in the 500 and 1,000-meter events. The 24-year-old sprint ace from Detroit was in first place coming into the 3,000.

Fanali Defeats Fernandez

MADRID, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Italian Romano Fanali won a decision over world light-welterweight champion Pedro Fernandez of Spain, Friday night in a 10-round nontitle fight.

Tour of Andalusia

MALAGA, Spain, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Belgium's Freddy Maertens yesterday took the 500-mile weeklong cycling Tour of Andalusia for the second straight year.

Indiana Sews Up Basketball Title

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Senior Steve Green pumped in 29 points and top-ranked Indiana held off a bid by host Purdue in the final seconds yesterday, enabling the Hoosiers to clinch the Big 10 basketball title, 83-82.

Purdue had a chance in the final five seconds to win the game, but guard Bruce Parkinson took the in-bounds toss and passed wildly. Indiana guard Bobby Wilkerson came up with the ball and ran out the clock.

But the victory was a costly one.

Junior Scott May, a 6-foot-7 forward who leads the team with a 19-point average, suffered a half-inch separation in the radial bone of his right arm and will be lost for the rest of the year, team doctors said.

Indiana has won 26 games without a loss this season.

In another game, UCLA suffered its worst beating in nine years, 103-81 to Washington.

Defending NCAA titlist North Carolina State, ranked fourth, was drubbed 92-70 by Clemson.

College Basketball

FRIDAY

East

Dartmouth 79, Yale 73.
Harvard 64, Brown 63.
Penn 95, Cornell 75.
Princeton 78, Columbia 60.

Southwest

Arizona St. 76, New Mexico 69.
Texas-El Paso 68, Arizona 61.

West

California 76, Oregon 74.
Oregon St. 74, Stanford 68.

SATURDAY

East

Boston U. 74, Vermont 71.
Connecticut 80, Maine 71.
Lafayette 82, Delaware 69.
Navy 72, Army 61.
Boston College 87, Holy Cross 77.
Brown 111, Dartmouth 81.
Georgetown 101, Manhattan 73.
Syracuse 77, George Washington 64.
St. Johns 73, Iona 47.
Penn 72, Columbia 69.
St. Bonaventure 78, Canisius 73.
Harvard 89, Yale 88 (o't).

South

Kentucky 84, Alabama 79.
Marquette 88, South Carolina 65.
Wake Forest 83, Long Island 82.
Furman 80, VMI 68.
Florida A-M 95, Alabama A-M 64.
Virginia 65, No. Carolina 62.
Tulane 77, Georgia St 68.
Duke 107, Georgia Tech 86.
Mississippi 101, Florida 92.
LSU 98, Georgia 90.

Southwest

Baylor 81, TCU 64
Kansas 91, Kansas St. 52.
Oklahoma 75, Oklahoma St. 67.
Texas A-M 98, Rice 69
Texas-El Paso 75, Arizona St 70.

Midwest

Bowling Green 88, Wisconsin-Mil. 55.
C. Michigan 107, Ohio U. 88.
DePaul 75, Notre Dame 70.
Detroit 70, Xavier 59.
Illinois 83, Ohio St. 78 (o't).
Iowa St. 119, Colorado 96.
Minnesota 88, Iowa 67.
Michigan 69, Northwestern 68.
Wisconsin 103, Michigan St. 96.
Nebraska 80, Missouri 77.

West

Seattle 88, San Francisco 76.
Oregon St. 68, California 54.
Wyoming 85, Colorado St. 61
Utah 79, BYU 72.
Montana 67, Idaho St. 36.
So. California 81, Wash. St. 68.
Stanford 71, Oregon 70.

Taiwan Team Loses Reason For Smiling

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23 (UPI).—The National Table Tennis League has ruled that Taiwan's men's team placed toothpaste on Ping Pong balls during the recent professional world championship matches.

The decision stripped the Chinese team of its world pro title and awarded the championship to the Seattle Sockeyes.

The two teams met Feb. 3 in Hubbard, Ore., for the championship. After the loss, Seattle team captain Tom Ruttinger protested that the Chinese had placed a foreign substance on the balls.

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	35	15	9	79	202	135
N.Y. Rangers	29	19	13	71	248	204
N.Y. Islanders	25	21	15	65	199	167
Atlanta	24	22	13	61	167	167

Division 2

Vancouver	*30*	*23*	*6*	*66*	*197*	*178*
Chicago	27	27	7	61	188	187
St. Louis	22	24	12	56	192	200
Minnesota	17	35	6	40	163	244
Kansas City	13	39	6	34	140	244

Division 3

Montreal	35	10	16	86	295	177
Los Angeles	33	11	15	81	207	126
Pittsburgh	26	20	13	65	234	203
Detroit	16	33	10	42	180	246
Washington	8	50	5	17	133	323

Division 4

Buffalo	37	11	12	86	285	154
Boston	31	19	11	73	265	190
Toronto	21	28	11	53	201	234
California	16	36	10	42	168	238

Friday's Games

Vancouver 4, New York Islanders 1 (Gould 3, Meehan; Bourque).
Buffalo 9, Washington 4 (Ramsay 3, Martin, Stanfield, Perrault 2, Korab, Luce; Lesuk, Williams, Nicholson, Lalonde)
California 6, Boston 4 (Patey, Simmer, Hrechkosy 2, Hampton, E. Stewart; Esposito, Orr, Vadnais, Savard)

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 6, Boston 0 (Carr, Murphy 2, Widing 2, St. Marseilles).
Minnesota 4, Vancouver 1 (Goldsworthy, Talafous, Hicke, Dunlop; Vervaegaert).
Detroit 4, Atlanta 3 (Dionne 2, Libett, Korney; Vail, Lysiak, Graves).
Chicago 10, Washington 3 (Martin 2, Rota, Mikita 2, Papping 3, Hull, Koroll; Williams, Lesuk, Bailey)
N.Y. Islanders 7, Montreal 6 (Westfall 3, St. Laurent, Ollilas 2, MacMillan; Lapointe, Gainey, Cournoyer, Wilson, Savard 2)
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2 (Wilkins, Macdonald 2; Collins, Palazzari)
Toronto 5, New York 2 (Williams, Thompson 2, Ellis 2; Ratelle, Butler)

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	16	.729	—
Kentucky	42	18	.700	1 1/2
St. Louis	23	41	.359	22 1/2
Memphis	18	43	.295	26
Virginia	13	49	.210	31 1/2

Western Division

Denver	47	16	.759	—
San Antonio	38	27	.585	10 1/2
Indiana	31	28	.525	14 1/2
Utah	28	33	.459	18 1/2
San Diego	25	38	.397	22 1/2

Friday's Game

San Diego 110, Kentucky 108 (Lamar 31, Grant 17; Jones 31, Gilmore 20)

Saturday's Games

New York 128, San Diego 93 (Erving 31, Kenon 26; Davis 20, Jones 16)
Indiana 125, St. Louis 115 (McGinnis 30, Billman 29; Gerard 28, Lucas 25).
Memphis 94, Virginia 89 (Carter 34, Williams 26; Twardzik 14, Irvine, Vaugh 13).
San Antonio 110, Kentucky 108 (Gervin 30, Silas 22,; Issel 31, Gilmore 29).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	18	.695	—
Buffalo	29	22	.569	3
New York	29	31	.483	12 1/2
Philadelphia	25	35	.417	16 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	43	17	.717	—
Cleveland	31	29	.517	12
Houston	31	30	.508	13 1/2
Atlanta	24	39	.381	20 1/2
New Orleans	13	45	.224	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	37	22	.627	—
KC-Omaha	34	27	.557	4
Detroit	32	32	.500	7 1/2
Milwaukee	28	30	.483	8 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Golden State	36	25	.590	—
Seattle	29	31	.483	6 1/2
Phoenix	24	33	.421	10
Portland	24	36	.400	10 1/2
Los Angeles	21	38	.356	14

Friday's Games

Washington 121, Detroit 96 (Chenier 30, Porter 20; Lanier 23, H. Porter 21).
Buffalo 116, Portland 106 (McAdoo 35, McMillian 19; Wicks 22, Neal 22).
New Orleans 98, Phoenix 96 (Maravich 22, Williams 17; Melchionni 17, Bantom 15).
Chicago 96, Milwaukee 85 (Love 29, Walker 22; Abdul-Jabbar, Brokaw 20, Dandridge, McGlocklin 14).
Golden State 105, Los Angeles 93 (Smith 26, Barry 25; Goodrich 25, Russel 16).
Seattle 110, Atlanta 108 (Haywood 29, Tolson 14; Gilliam 26, Brown 16).
Houston 103, Philadelphia 85 (Murphy 26, Tomjanovich, Newlin 18; Collins 22, Carter 14).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 114, Boston 108 (Barry 42, Mullins 18; Havlicek 27, Cowens 23).
Buffalo 92, New York (McAdoo 27, McMillian 20; Frazier 34, Gianelli 19).

WHA Results

Friday's Games

New England 4, Edmon. 2 (Caffrey, Webster, Carleton 3; Sheehy).
Indianapolis 5, Minnesota 2 (Wisto 2, Harbaruk, Horton, Bond; K. O'Shea, Morrison).

Saturday's Games

Vancouver 6, Houston 2 (Lawson, St. Saureur, Lawson. Campbell, McKenzie: Taylor, G Howe).
Phoenix 3, Baltimore 1 (Cornier, Keogan, Florek; White)
Cleveland 4, Toronto 3 (Harrison 2, Ward, Shmyr; Kirk 2, Mahovlich).

Fitzsimons Takes Lead of 6 in Golf In California

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2? (UPI).—Pat Fitzsimons, a third-year pro looking for his first tournament victory, broke the Riviera Country Club course record with a seven-under-par 64 yesterday to take a commanding lead after three rounds of the $150,000 Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open.

The course record had been 65, set by Rod Funseth and Guy Brewer in the 1973 Los Angeles Open and equalled by Tom Weiskopf last year.

Fitzsimons, 24, finished the day with 205, six ahead of Dale Douglass and Tom Kite.

Johnny Miller, winner of three of the first six events on the tour this year, shot a three-under-par 68 for a total of 213. Jack Nicklaus carded a 71 for a total of 215 and Arnold Palmer had a 73 for a total of 221.

Jackson Loses But Garr Wins In Arbitration

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP).—Reggie Jackson, a home-run hitter, and Ralph Garr, a singles hitter, got opposite results in their baseball salary arbitration cases yesterday.

An arbitrator ruled against Jackson, who will have to settle for the $5,000 raise offered by the Oakland A's owner, Charles Finley. It will bring Jackson's salary to $140,000, instead of the $168,000 he had sought.

Garr won a pay raise of almost $60,000 from the Atlanta Braves. The defending National League batting champion will receive a salary of $114,500 as compared with the $85,000 the Braves had offered. Garr made $55,000 last season.

Australians Cancel South African Tour

SYDNEY, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The Australian Cricket Board of Control has announced that the proposed tour of South Africa by an Australian side will not take place.

The board chairman, Tim Calwell, said in a statement that "the board has consistently stated it has no intention of proceeding with the tour in defiance of the government's wishes and therefore it now announces with reluctance that the tour will not take place."

Observer

A 27 1/2-Cent Congress

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Grand news from Washington. Congress is getting ready to give everybody a $100 tax rebate.

They figure with this kind of money lining everybody's pocket, there will be a spending spree that will make the economy buzz again in no time.

What is the best way to spend this bonanza? Adding it into an annual household budget for the coming year, we see that Congress is swelling family spending power by 27 1/2 cents a day for every one of the next 365 days. With money like that, life's possibilities begin to expand. On a typical day it is enough money to make two calls from a pay phone and still have 7 1/2 cents left over. Do this two days in a row and you have an extra 15 cents in your pocket, enough to make a third call from a pay phone in Washington, where the telephone company has just hiked the charge to 15 cents.



Baker

Who could you call in Washington? Your congressman, of course. He is giving you back two bits a day from the money you sent down there last year. It is only right to thank him.

All right. We've had a telephone orgy on the first two days' rebate, and now it is day three. Time to ask, "Am I being too profligate with this money?"

If you are making $14,100 a year or more in salary this year, the answer to this question will be yes, and you should pause before playing the spendthrift too enthusiastically.

Why? Because your 1975 social security tax has risen by $52.65 since last year, and you will need added money to pay it. By placing your daily 27 1/2 cents in a special social security tax piggy bank, you will have enough to pay the added $52.65 after 191 days.

* * *

Now, 193 days have passed and, thanks to Congress, you have been able to make five telephone calls and pay the social security tax increase Congress levied on you last year. It is the 194th day, you have 27 1/2 shiny new pennies in your purse and you feel like living.

So live a little. Buy a gallon of heating oil and feel warm. This being the 194th day and the President's higher-oil-pricing policy having been in effect for several months, the gallon will cost you, say, 50 cents, which will take a big bite out of tomorrow's 27 1/3 cents, too. However, by the night of the 195th day, you will still be 5 cents ahead, even after paying for your gallon of oil.

With this you can buy two gum balls from a coin machine and have a penny left over to put on a railroad track. A frivolity perhaps, but what is money for if not to lighten life with a little gaiety?

Day 196, and once again you have an extra 27 1/2 cents to burn. Don't burn it. Christmas is coming. You will want to go downtown and shop. By saving the 27 1/2 cents three days running, you will have enough not only to ride the bus to town, but also back.

* * *

After this Christmas bus spree you will probably need two aspirin tablets to recover and, thanks to the Congress, on the morning of the 199th day there will be the usual 27 1/2 cents to pay for them.

Now is the time, you may say, to take stock and contemplate some real economy-stimulating-type spending. You've had five phone calls, paid your social security tax rise, bought a gallon of heating oil and two gum balls, squandered a penny on the railroad track, ridden two buses and bought two aspirins.

What's more you still have 166 days of living at this level to look forward to. By saving the daily 27 1/2 cents for two weeks you could see a movie. By saving it for a month you could get a bad seat at a good play.

By saving it all through the 365th day, you would have more than $45 in hand and could buy a bag of groceries, or treat yourself to 9/10 of an hour on a psychiatrist's couch.

Some people—worriers—will say all these are foolish uses of the 27 1/2 cents a day. Most states will be raising taxes by more than that, they will say, and we ought to be handing it over to governors as soon as Congress gives it to us each day.

Not me. I want to use that money in ways that will pump new life into the economy's tired blood. When we get down to day 200, having wallowed in phone calls, aspirins, gum balls and bus rides, the most satisfying thing to do, I think, will be to take the last $45 and buy a ticket to Washington and a bus ride to the Capitol and look for a congressman and throw the year's last 27 1/2 cents at him.

A hollow gesture, to be sure, but grand nevertheless if only for its parsimony.

Chinese Discover Ancient Palace, Tomb of Slaves

HONG KONG, Feb 23 (Reuters).—An ancient palace nearly 3,500 years old and a tomb containing skeletons of slaves killed as human sacrifices were discovered in China's Hupeh Province recently, according to the New China News agency.

The rectangular palace measured 38.2 meters by 11 meters. In the tomb there were three skeletons of slavse and a wooden coffin with animal mask designs and thunder and cloud decorations, the agency said.

The finds, which the agency said provide important scientific data for the study of Chinese slave society, date from the Shang Dynasty which ruled from the 16th to 11th centuries BC.

Snow, Rain in Sahara

TRIPOLI, Libya, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—A rare snowstorm followed by rain has hit a Sahara Desert oasis, it was reported here yesterday. Two inches of snow and 0.6 inches of rain fell 155 miles south of the coast in eastern Libya.

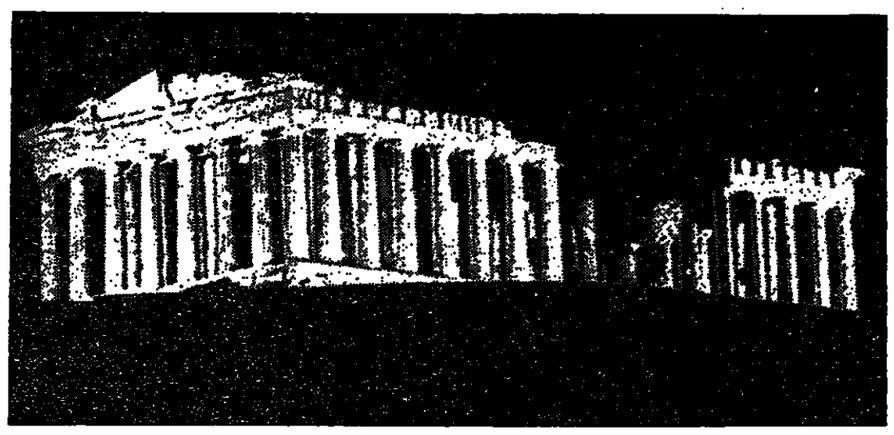


Associated Press.

MOVING TO THE CAPITAL—Just in time for Washington's birthday, the National Portrait Gallery in Washington announced last week that it had purchased these portraits of Martha and George Washington from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Rembrandt Peale painted the works, known as "porthole" portraits.

Greece Acts to Protect and Preserve Its Ancient Glories

By Steven V. Roberts



ATHENS (NYT).—The glory that was Greece is threatened by some of the less glorious aspects of Greece today—traffic, air pollution and tourists.

The government recently appropriated $1.67 million to preserve and protect the marble monuments on the Acropolis, the sacred citadel that has been the center of Athenian life for millennia. A similar amount will be spent on renovations at Bassae, in the Western Peloponnesus, and officials hope it is only the beginning.

"You have a horrible sense of responsibility," said Constantine Trypanis, the new minister of culture and science. "We're dealing with something unique in the world."

Among structures on the Acropolis that have survived from the 5th century BC, the classical age of Greece, are the Parthenon, built by Pericles as a temple to the Goddess Athena, protector of the city, the Erechtheum, a shrine known mainly for the carytids, six columns in the form of young women, the Propylaea, or entrance, and the Temple of Athena Nike, known as the Winged Victory.

Conquest and Change

Those remnants tell stories of conquest and change. The Byzantines made the temples into churches. The Franks built a tower on the citadel, while the Ottoman Turks installed a harem in the Erechtheum and a minaret on the Parthenon. The Turks also stored gunpowder in the Temple of Athena. During a Venetian attack in 1687, a shell scored a direct hit, causing severe damage.

But as Mr. Trypanis, who taught classics at Oxford and the University of Chicago, put it: "The wear and tear in one year today is equal to the wear and tear of three centuries. It's an extraordinary thing and it can't continue."

Sulphuric Acid

The Acropolis attracts annually 2 million visitors—and 4 million feet, as Mr. Trypanis noted. They have eroded the steps of the Propylaea so seriously that wooden planking has been installed as an emergency measure. The tourists are also damaging the steps of the Parthenon and the rocky surfaces of the hill itself, whose markings provide archaeologists with a guidebook to the past. To combat the problem tourists might be limited to certain areas and excluded from the Parthenon. "Tourism is good to a certain point," explained Dr. George Dontas, director of the Acropolis museum. "Then it starts being a plague."

Air pollution increased with the expansion of industry in postwar Greece and the affluence that has enabled many to afford their own cars. Now sulphur in the air combines with water vapor to form sulphuric acid, which is particularly harmful to sculpture.

In one case, Mr. Trypanis said, the face of a horseman on the west wall of the Parthenon has been virtually obliterated in 10 years. As a result plans are being drafted to put many of the remaining sculptures in the museum and to replace them with plaster casts.

There is a certain irony in this, since Greece has long tried to recover the Elgin Marbles, which were taken from the Acropolis and sold to the British Museum in 1816. Those marbles, Greek experts concede, are far better preserved than the ones Lord Elgin left behind.

Pollutants are blackening the under sides of marble slabs and other surfaces not washed by rain. The surfaces that do receive rain area kept clean but are eroded. The rain also seeps into fissures, causing cracking when it freezes.

Another major problem was caused by archaeologists, who used iron bars to connect the marble pieces when they restored the building early in this century. The bars, expanding and contracting as temperature changes, eventually split the marble. They have also corroded and lost their strength, and some pieces have fallen from the Propylae. Much of the new appropriation will be used to replace the iron bars with bronze or a special alloy that does not corrode. The cracks will be filled with diluted cement.

Legend has it that when Lord Elgin removed one of the carytids from the porch of the Erechtheum the others wept. If they do so again, it will probably be because of the smog.

PEOPLE: *Hurricane Albert Looms in Australia*

Proof that this is indeed International Women's Year *(om mane padme om)* continues to flow in. To wit:

In Canberra, the Australian government has decided to stop naming cyclones after women exclusively and will now use both male and female names. Science Minister Bill Morrison explained the change: "I think that both sexes should bear the odium of the devastation caused by cyclones."

The Weather Bureau in Queensland began naming cyclones after politicians 80 years ago, but after complaints—presumably from the politicians—the bureau switched to the names of politicians' wives and then to women's names generally. The practice then became worldwide.

On the other hand, reaction to such gains for women has also begun. To wit:

In Bonn, two West German doctors have decreed that mother's milk is a health hazard.

Of 137 expectant and new mothers tested, 136 had traces of the pesticide DDT in their milk and this is potentially poisonous for their babies, said Dr. Alfred Rappi and Dr. Wilfried Wallblinger of the public health office in Munich.

At least four other types of potentially dangerous chemicals appeared in the samples tested in south German maternity wards, the doctors reported.

The amount of DDT in the women's milk varied, but on the average it was five times higher than the level permitted by health authorities in commercial cow's milk. The use of DDT has been banned in West Germany since 1972.

Prof. Ludwig Acker, described as an expert on food additives, said of the findings, "In theory, mother's milk should be taken off the market."

And in Des Moines, Iowa, the state senate has turned down a bill to make it a felony for one partner in a marriage to force, threaten or beat the other during sexual relations.

Sen. Minnette Doderer and five male colleagues introduced the measure. "We're talking about a husband raping a wife, a heinous crime," said Sen. James Redmond, a sponsor.

The opposition ranged from a senator who said that the outlawing of sexual abuse would destroy the family unit *(om mane padme om)* to another who said that it would result in at least a widespread denial of sex in marriage. This, he added, would be equivalent to "owning a car and not having gasoline."

* * *

Pasquale Maulicino, 61, a former Italian settler in Ethiopia who lost his house, furniture and savings in World War II and was taken a prisoner of war after he joined the Italian Army, finally has won payment of war damages from the Italian government.

He was sent a check for 1,600 lire ($2.50).

At his home in Imperia, Italy, Maulicino said, "I don't know if I should cry or laugh."

* * *

Two other Italian old soldiers, Basilio Notaro and Cirino Letizia, fought side by side in the trenches during World War I, but after the armistice they lost touch.

Last week, they found themselves again side by side—in hospital beds in Messina, Sicily. Both 84 years old, they had serious heart ailments.

Each thought the other was long dead and for three days they didn't recognize each other. Then a doctor came into the ward and called out Notaro's name. Letizia turned to his neighbor and asked if he had fought alongside him on Mount Grappa. Notaro said that he had.

The two old men edged out of their beds and embraced.

* * *

The usually reliable newspaper Al Ahram said in Cairo yesterday that the Walt Disney organization *(om mane padme om)* is seeking to build a glass pyramid next to the three pyramids of Giza outside Cairo. The Disney organization thinks the glass pyramid will be a tourist attraction, Al Ahram said, adding that the Egyptian government had no immediate comment.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Bolshoi Presents A New Ballet—'Ivan the Terrible'

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The image of Ivan the Terrible was resurrected last week on the stage of the Bolshoi in the theater's first new full-length ballet in more than two years.

The ballet, entitled "Ivan the Terrible" and choreographed by chief Bolshoi ballet master Yuri Grigorevich, uses Prokofiev's music for the wartime film of the life of the 16th-century tsar directed by Eisenstein.

The premier—the first since the relative failure of the Bolshoi's attempt to stage a ballet version of the ancient Greek tale of Icarus—was conducted with minimal advance publicity.

However, news agency Tass today described the spectacle, with Yuri Vladimirov and Natalya Bessmertnova dancing the leading roles, as a "massive success."

The musical director of the ballet is Mikhail Chulaki of the Moscow Conservatory, who took fragments of Prokofiev's Third Symphony and his "Russian Overture" to enlarge the composer's small-scale film score.

12% of N.Y.C. Pupils Have Alcohol Problem

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP).—Twelve per cent of the pupils in the city's public, junior and senior high schools are either potential or established alcoholics, a survey disclosed.

Dr. Essie Lee and Dr. Gilbert Shimmel of the Hunter College faculty, who conducted the survey, said that 80 per cent of the males and about 75 per cent of the females admitted drinking alcohol.

Football Grounds Exorcised in Italy

BORGOSESIA, Italy, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The parish priest of this north Italian town Friday exorcised the local football grounds after soccer fans complained that only ghosts could have caused the town to lose five successive home games.

The Borgosesia team, which has been doing well away from home, is fourth in its division.

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